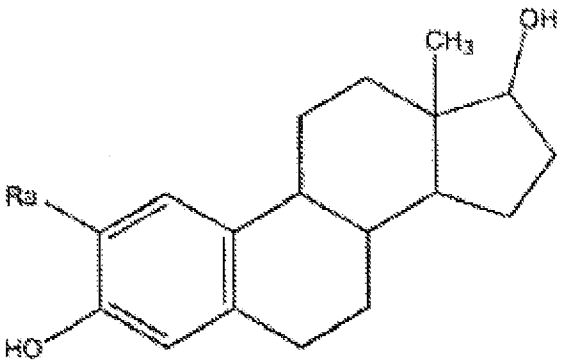
1. I need a search on the compounds of claim 1. **The priority date is 08/06/1993.**

1. A method of inhibiting neovascularization in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal a neovascularization-inhibiting amount of a compound of the formula:



wherein, R_a is $-OR_1$ or $-OCOR_1$, wherein R_1 is -H, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group of up to 6 carbons.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein R_a is $-OR_1$.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein R_a is $-OCOR_1$.

2. If there are too many hits, it can be narrowed down by including the terms neovascularization or angiogenesis or anti-angiogenic.

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:12:31 ON 09 JAN 2009
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 8 JAN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1093060-06-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 8 JAN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1093060-06-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

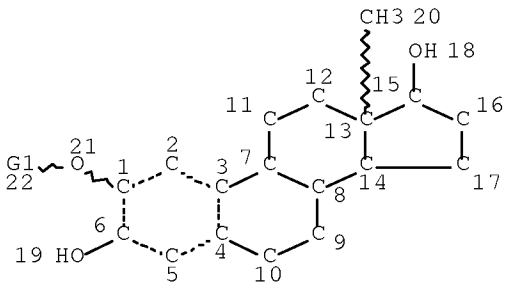
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

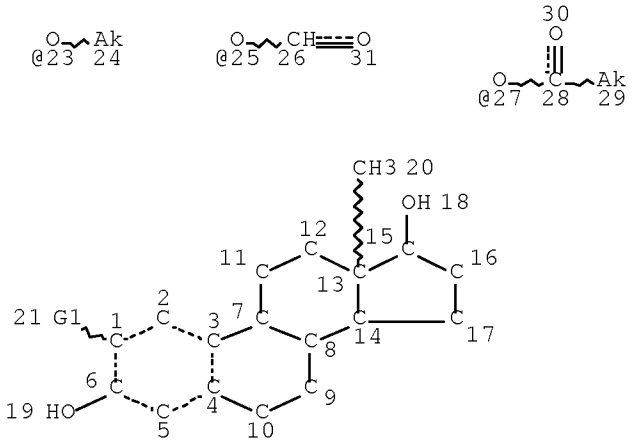
L1 STR



VAR G1=H/C
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L2 (269)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L3 STR



VAR G1=OH/23/25/27
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
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CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 12
CONNECT IS X3 RC AT 15
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 16
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 17
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS LOC AT 24
GGCAT IS LOC AT 29
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L4 61 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3
L5 44 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND NR=4

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:12:31 ON 09 JAN 2009
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Jan 2009 (20090108/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

Ans. set limited to patent/non-patent citations dated prior to 1993

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L6          1604 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L7           543 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR PRY<1993)
L8             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND (NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                 OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC? OR
                 ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)


L9   (     29752)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANGIOGENESIS+PFT/CT
L10  (     11677)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS"+PFT/CT
L11  (      6674)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS (L) NEOVASCUL
                 ARIZATION"+OLD/CT
L12  (      1547)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "EYE (L) NEOVASCULARIZATION"
                 +OLD,PFT/CT
L13  (      1030)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS (L) NEOVASCUL
                 ARIZATION, RETINAL"/CT
L14         36661 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
                 OR L13)
L15             0 S L7 AND L14


L16           172 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                 OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT
                 ? OR PREVENT?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS
                 OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L17            43 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND EYE
L18            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A)DELIVER?)
L19           168 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L14
                 E EYE DISEASES+ALL/CT
                 E E2+ALL
L20         29258 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "EYE, DISEASE"+OLD,PFT/CT
L21            32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L20
                 E DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+ALL/CT
L22        180932 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"/CT
L23            23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND L22
L24            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 OR L23

L24  ANSWER 1 OF 33  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2008:1430096  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          150:11060
TITLE:                    Biodegradable drug delivery
                          system comprising extended release ocular implants
INVENTOR(S):              Lyons, Robert T.; Burke, James A.; Robinson,
                          Michael R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Allergan, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
```

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080292679	A1	20081127	US 2007-753419	20070524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-753419	20070524

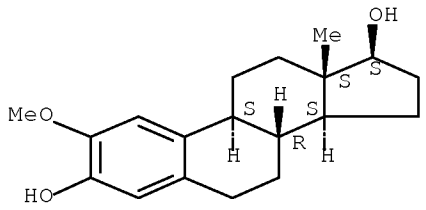
AB A drug delivery system (DDS) comprised of segmented biodegradable implants sized and suitable for implantation in an ocular region or site and methods for treating ocular conditions. The segmented implants provide an extended release of an active agent at a therapeutically effective amount for a period of time between 50 days and one year, or longer, and permit the DDS to have segments that possess individual and different drug release characteristics. Thus, implant to treat an ocular condition according to the present invention can contain a steroid, such as an antiangiogenesis steroid, such as an anecortave, as the active agent; the implant can be loaded with a total of about 15 mg of the anecortave. The anecortave acetate extended release implant system can be implanted into an ocular region or site (i.e. into the vitreous) of a patient with an ocular condition for a desired therapeutic effect; the ocular condition can be an angiogenic condition or an inflammatory condition.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable drug delivery system comprising extended release ocular implants)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1251831 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:478451
TITLE: Antitumor formulations including SPARC proteins, antitumor agents, and angiogenesis inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Trieu, Vuong; Desai, Neil P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abraxis Bioscience, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080255035	A1	20081016	US 2008-102383	20080414
WO 2008128169	A1	20081023	WO 2008-US60213	20080414

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-923340P P 20070413

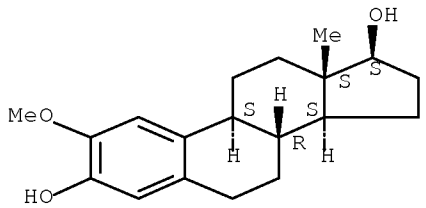
AB The invention provides methods of treating a mammalian tumors comprising combination therapy with SPARC proteins, an angiogenesis inhibitor and paclitaxel. The invention provides also methods of treating a mammalian tumors comprising combination therapy with SPARC polypeptides and paclitaxel. Paclitaxel is typically solubilized with albumin, and albumin interacts with SPARC proteins to form a stable complex. SPARC protein will then bind the complex to SPARC presented on cells, which is typically on a tumor cell in a mature human. This results in more efficient delivery and uptake of the paclitaxel. Further, the invention produces kits and methods to predict therapy responses.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in cancer therapy; antitumor formulations including SPARC proteins, antitumor agents, and angiogenesis inhibitors)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:191482 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:246490
TITLE: Conveniently implantable sustained release drug compositions
INVENTOR(S): Wong, Vernon G.; Wood, Louis L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 54pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 236,426.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080038316	A1	20080214	US 2007-826833	20070718
US 20060073182	A1	20060406	US 2005-236426	20050927
AU 2005292145	A1	20060413	AU 2005-292145	20050927
CA 2582096	A1	20060413	CA 2005-2582096	20050927
EP 1793803	A2	20070613	EP 2005-804034	20050927
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101060831	A	20071024	CN 2005-80039775	20050927
JP 2008514719	T	20080508	JP 2007-534731	20050927
BR 2005016830	A	20080923	BR 2005-16830	20050927
MX 200703968	A	20080304	MX 2007-3968	20070402
IN 2007MN00515	A	20070803	IN 2007-MN515	20070409
KR 2007083901	A	20070824	KR 2007-709976	20070501
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-614484P P	20041001
			US 2005-709665P P	20050819
			US 2005-236426 A2	20050927
			US 2006-831991P P	20060719
			WO 2005-US34822 W	20050927

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 148:246490

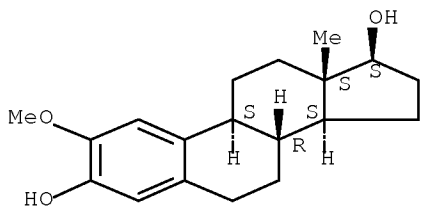
AB This invention provides biocompatible and biodegradable syringeable liquid, implantable solid, and injectable gel pharmaceutical formulations useful for the treatment of systemic and local disease states. Thus, 760 mg of tri-Et O-acetyl citrate (TEAC) was mixed with 240 mg of dexamethasone (Dex) and 6 mg (25 μL) and 12 mg (25 μL) microdrops of this mixture were each incubated in 10 mL of 0.9% saline at 37°. A sustained release of dexamethasone from a formulation consisting of 24% Dex in TEAC was observed However, adding tocopherol acetate to the TEAC excipient at the ratio of 1:1 can extend the sustained release of therapeutic levels of Dex up to 450 days.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(injectable biocompatible and biodegradable implantable sustained release drug compns.)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



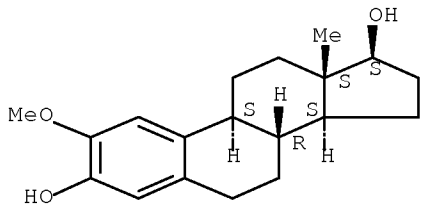
L24 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:795851 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:243194
TITLE: Composition of antitumor sustained-release injection or implant preparation containing angiogenic inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Sun, Juan; Zhang, Hongjun; Yu, Jianjiang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jinan Shuaihua Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 29pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 100998555	A	20070718	CN 2007-10200065	20070116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2007-10200065	20070116

AB The sustained-release preparation(injection or implant) is composed of sustained-release microsphere comprising biol. effective ingredient 0.01-60, sustained-release adjuvant 41-99.99 and suspending agent 0.0-30 wt%; and solvent. The biol. effective ingredient is angiogenic inhibitor, and antitumor agent selected from alkylating agent, purine analog and/or hormones, and the ratio of angiogenic inhibitor to antitumor agent is 1-19:1 to 1:1-19. The sustained-release adjuvant is selected from polylactic acid, polifeprosan, xylitol, oligosaccharide, etc. The suspending agent is selected from sodium CM-cellulose, iodine glycerin, dimethylsilicone oil, etc. The alkylating agent is selected from cyclophosphamide, melphalan, chlorambucil, etc. The purine analog is selected from benzyl guanine, O6-benzyl guanine, O6-Bu guanine, etc. The hormone is selected from anastrozole, idoxifene, tamoxifen, etc. The angiogenic inhibitor is selected from one of vandetanib, tipifarnib, sirolimus, tacrolimus, lenalidomide, or exatecan, or the mixture thereof. The sustained-release preparation may be used for preparing the medicine for treating primary or secondary cancer, sarcoma or sarcocarcinoma originated from human or animal cerebrum, central nervous system, etc.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition of antitumor sustained-release injection or implant preparation
containing angiogenic inhibitors)
RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:619578 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:46112
TITLE: Treatment of cancer and other diseases
INVENTOR(S): Habib, Nabil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nabil Habib Lab, Lebanon; Vianova Labs, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007064691	A1	20070607	WO 2006-US45665	20061130
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
CA 2632903	A1	20070607	CA 2006-2632903	20061130
EP 1968607	A1	20080917	EP 2006-844623	20061130
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-741725P P 20051202
WO 2006-US45665 W 20061130

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:46112

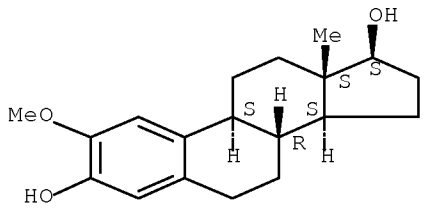
AB The present invention relates to a novel compound (e.g., 24-ethyl-cholestane-3β,5α,6α-triol), its production, its use, and to methods of treating neoplasms and other tumors as well as other diseases including hypercholesterolemia, autoimmune diseases, viral diseases (e.g., hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or HIV), and diabetes.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of cancer and other diseases using ethylcholestane triol and combination with other agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:563324 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:2055
TITLE: Integrin-binding small molecules
INVENTOR(S): Neamati, Nouri; Dayam, Raveendra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Southern California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 112pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007059195	A1	20070524	WO 2006-US44305	20061114
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
CA 2629815	A1	20070524	CA 2006-2629815	20061114
US 20070155750	A1	20070705	US 2006-559857	20061114
EP 1959958	A1	20080827	EP 2006-837643	20061114
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-736780P P 20051114
WO 2006-US44305 W 20061114

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:2055

AB The present invention relates in general to integrin-binding small mols. More specifically, the invention provides novel compns. and methods of using these compns. for treating various diseases. Accordingly, in one aspect, the invention features a composition comprising a compound, or a pharmaceutically or cosmeceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or hydrate thereof, wherein the compound comprises one H-bond donor (HBD), one H-bond acceptor (HBA), two

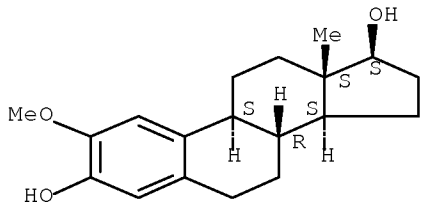
hydrophobic aromatic groups (HAR1 and HAR2), and one neg. ionizable group (NI).

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(integrin-binding small mols. for treatment of diseases and combination with other agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:561763 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:494108
TITLE: Anti-angiogenic activity of 2-methoxyestradiol in combination with anti-cancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Plum, Stacy M.; Strawn, Steven J.; Lavallee, Theresa M.; Sidor, Carolyn F.; Fogler, William E.; Treston, Anthony M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Entremed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007059111	A2	20070524	WO 2006-US44152	20061114
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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20070185069	A1	20070809	US 2006-599997	20061114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-736220P P 20051114

US 2006-788354P P 20060331

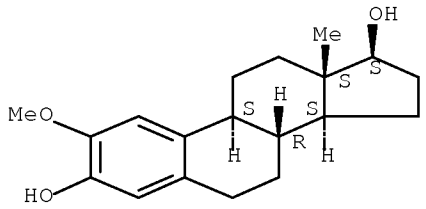
AB The present invention relates generally to methods and compns. of treating disease characterized by abnormal cell proliferation and/or abnormal or undesirable angiogenesis by administering antiangiogenic agents in combination with chemotherapeutic agents. More specifically, the present invention relates to a methods and compns. of treating diseases characterized by abnormal cell proliferation and/or abnormal or undesirable angiogenesis by administering 2-methoxyestradiol, in combination with chemotherapeutic agents.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol 165619-07-8, 2-Ethoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-angiogenic activity of 2-methoxyestradiol and other estradiols in combination with anti-cancer agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

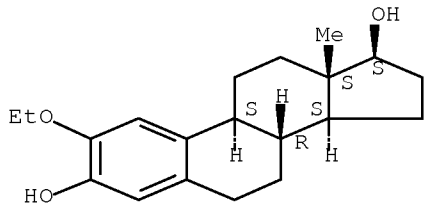
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165619-07-8 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-ethoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L24 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:356982 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:330836
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory anti-vascular VEGF agent compositions for the eye
INVENTOR(S): Peyman, Gholam A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 234,970.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070071756	A1	20070329	US 2006-348017	20060206
US 20070071754	A1	20070329	US 2005-234970	20050926
WO 2007038453	A2	20070405	WO 2006-US37332	20060926
WO 2007038453	A3	20071129		

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2005-234970	A2	20050926
US 2006-348017	A	20060206
US 2006-348465	A	20060206

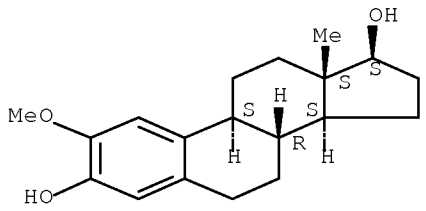
AB A method delivering an anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agent to ameliorate inflammation at a site in the body that may be the eye, a joint, the brain, etc. or to reduce corneal neovascularization is described. In one embodiment, one or more other agents, such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, steroids, etc., may be included with the anti-VEGF agent. The anti-VEGF agent may be bevacizumab, ranibizumab, sunitinib maleate, pegaptanib, etc. Bevacizumab reduced corneal neovascularization in rats compared to controls.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory anti-vascular VEGF agent compns. for the eye)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:17802 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:100917
TITLE: Preparation of 2-methoxyestradiol analogs as antiangiogenic agents
INVENTOR(S): Agoston, Gregory E.; Shah, Jamshed H.; Suwandi, Lita; LaVallee, Theresa M.; Treston, Anthony M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 77,977.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070004689	A1	20070104	US 2006-489263	20060719
US 20050203075	A1	20050915	US 2005-77977	20050311
AU 2005222934	A1	20050929	AU 2005-222934	20050311
CA 2558014	A1	20050929	CA 2005-2558014	20050311
EP 1756139	A2	20070228	EP 2005-736385	20050311
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
JP 2007529426	T	20071025	JP 2007-503101	20050311
WO 2008011005	A2	20080124	WO 2007-US16160	20070717
WO 2008011005	A3	20080417		
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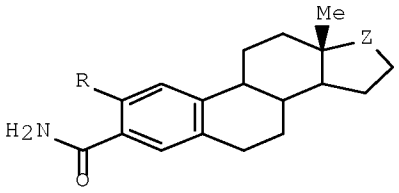
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2004-552692P	P	20040312
US 2004-562793P	P	20040416
US 2005-77977	A2	20050311
WO 2005-US8384	W	20050311
US 2006-489263	A	20060719

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:100917
GI



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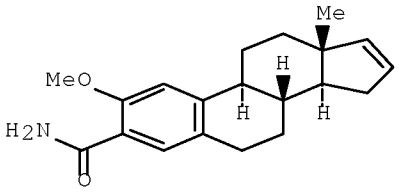


II

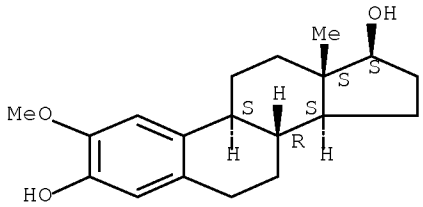
AB Methoxyestradiol analogs of formula I [R = OMe, OEt, C.tplbond.CMe; Z = CH(OH), CH(O-alkyl), dioxolane, etc.] are prepared for the treatment of diseases or conditions characterized by undesirable angiogenesis. Thus, II was prepared, and had IC50 value of 0.19 μM against MDA-MB-231 cells.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of methoxyestradiol analogs as antiangiogenic agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1063108 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:417029
TITLE: Methods for generating stably linked complexes composed of homodimers, homotetramers or dimers of dimers
INVENTOR(S): Chang, Chien Hsing; Goldenberg, David M.; McBride, William J.; Rossi, Edmund A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IBC Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006107617	A2	20061012	WO 2006-US10762	20060324
WO 2006107617	A3	20080814		

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

AU	2006232920	A1	20061012	AU 2006-232920	20060324
CA	2604032	A1	20061012	CA 2006-2604032	20060324
EP	1874824	A2	20080109	EP 2006-748646	20060324

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JP	2008538747	T	20081106	JP 2008-505356	20060324
US	20070086942	A1	20070419	US 2006-478021	20060629
AU	2006302848	A1	20070426	AU 2006-302848	20060629
CA	2607056	A1	20070426	CA 2006-2607056	20060629
WO	2007046893	A2	20070426	WO 2006-US25499	20060629

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EP	1937851	A2	20080702	EP 2006-785922	20060629

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US	20070087001	A1	20070419	US 2006-581287	20061016
AU	2006304418	A1	20070426	AU 2006-304418	20061016
CA	2625992	A1	20070426	CA 2006-2625992	20061016
WO	2007047609	A2	20070426	WO 2006-US40431	20061016

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EP	1937724	A2	20080702	EP 2006-826058	20061016

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US	20070140966	A1	20070621	US 2006-633729	20061205
AU	2006330051	A1	20070705	AU 2006-330051	20061205
CA	2633486	A1	20070705	CA 2006-2633486	20061205
WO	2007075270	A2	20070705	WO 2006-US46367	20061205

WO 2007075270 A3 20080306
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EP 1959993	A2	20080827	EP 2006-848816		20061205
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IN 2007DN07673	A	20071102	IN 2007-DN7673		20071005
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IN 2008DN03448	A	20080725	IN 2008-DN3448		20080425
IN 2008DN04630	A	20080815	IN 2008-DN4630		20080529
KR 2008097995	A	20081106	KR 2008-717349		20080716
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-668603P	P	20050406
			US 2005-728292P	P	20051019
			US 2005-751196P	P	20051216
			US 2006-782332P	P	20060314
			US 2006-389358	A2	20060324
			WO 2006-US10762	W	20060324
			US 2006-391584	A2	20060328
			WO 2006-US12084	A	20060329
			US 2006-478021	A2	20060629
			WO 2006-US25499	W	20060629
			WO 2006-US40431	W	20061016
			US 2006-864530P	P	20061106
			WO 2006-US46367	W	20061205

AB The authors disclose dimerization and docking domain (DDD) sequences for the generation of stably tethered structures of defined compns., which may have multiple functionalities and/or binding specificities. The tethered constructs may be virtually any mol. or structure, such as antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody analogs or mimetics, aptamers, binding peptides, fragments of binding proteins, known ligands for proteins or other mols., enzymes, detectable labels or tags, therapeutic agents, toxins, pharmaceuticals, cytokines, interleukins, interferons, radioisotopes, proteins, peptides, peptide mimetics, polynucleotides, RNAi, oligosaccharides, natural or synthetic polymeric substances, nanoparticles, quantum dots, organic or inorg. compds., etc. In one example, a fusion construct of a DDD

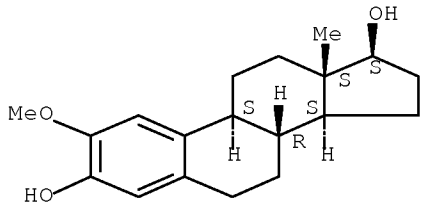
sequence with an anti-CEA Fd fragment was prepared and shown to target colorectal cancer in a xenograft model.

IT 362-07-2DP, 2-Methoxyestradiol, conjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(with dimerization and docking domain constructs)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:736387 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:180945
TITLE: Lipocalin 2 in reversing epithelial to mesenchymal transition and for treatment or prevention of cancer metastasis, angiogenesis, and fibrosis
INVENTOR(S): Sukhatme, Vikas P.; Karumanchi, S. Ananth; Seth, Pankaj; Hanai, Junichi; Mammoto, Tadanori; Barasch, Jonathan; Mori, Kiyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 140 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006078717	A2	20060727	WO 2006-US1738	20060119
WO 2006078717	A3	20081016		

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-645438P P 20050119

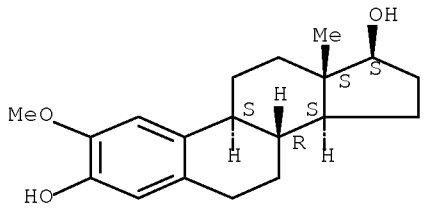
AB The invention invention shows lipocalin 2 in reversing epithelial to mesenchymal transition and for treatment or prevention of cancer metastasis, angiogenesis, and fibrosis. Lipocalin 2 suppresses cell invasiveness, blocks VEGF production and induces thrombospondin, thereby inhibiting many of the signaling pathways and processes that contribute to angiogenesis and metastasis.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as angiogenesis inhibitor; lipocalin 2 in reversing epithelial to mesenchymal transition and for treatment or prevention of cancer metastasis, angiogenesis, and fibrosis)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:515900 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:1037
TITLE: Method and composition using agents increasing intracellular accumulation of NADH + H+ for enhancing anti-angiogenic therapy
INVENTOR(S): Ben-Sasson, Shmuel A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006056889	A2	20060601	WO 2005-IB4069	20051005
WO 2006056889	A3	20070531		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,

IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

AU 2005308539	A1	20060601	AU 2005-308539	20051005
CA 2583315	A1	20060601	CA 2005-2583315	20051005
EP 1812033	A2	20070801	EP 2005-850776	20051005
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
CN 101068561	A	20071107	CN 2005-80034291	20051005
US 20090010887	A1	20090108	US 2007-664957	20070406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-616348P	P 20041006
			WO 2005-IB4069	W 20051005

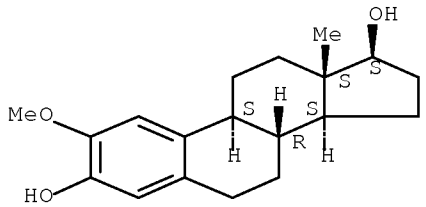
AB The invention relates to the discovery that agents that increase intracellular accumulation of NADH + H+ enhance the anticancer effects of angiogenesis inhibitors. Furthermore, treatment of a mammal with a combination of at least one angiogenesis inhibitor and at least one agent that enhances intracellular accumulation of NADH + H+ allows for the enhanced treatment and/or prevention of angiogenic diseases and disorders.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agents increasing intracellular accumulation of NADH and hydrogen ion for enhancing anti-angiogenic therapy)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

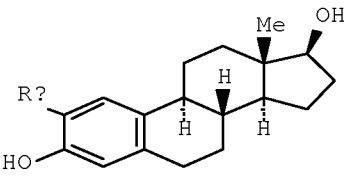


L24 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:513382 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:21719
TITLE: A method of administering steroidal anti-angiogenic agents and a method of treating disease using same
INVENTOR(S): Fogler, William E.; Sidor, Carolyn F.; Treston, Anthony M.; Volker, Kirk M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Entremed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

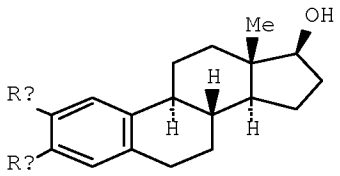
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006058298	A2	20060601	WO 2005-US42944	20051129
WO 2006058298	A3	20070104		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
AU 2005309455	A1	20060601	AU 2005-309455	20051129
CA 2587448	A1	20060601	CA 2005-2587448	20051129
US 20060116360	A1	20060601	US 2005-288989	20051129
EP 1819343	A2	20070822	EP 2005-825661	20051129
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
JP 2008521822	T	20080626	JP 2007-543573	20051129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-631502P	P 20041129
			US 2005-715238P	P 20050908
			US 2005-732065P	P 20051101
			WO 2005-US42944	W 20051129

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:21719

GI



I



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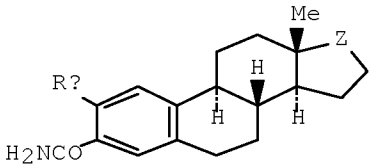
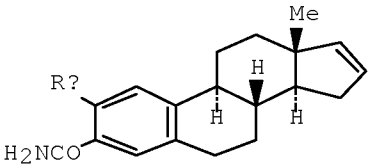


III



IV

AB A method of administering an anti-angiogenic agent to a human or an animal comprising administering the anti-angiogenic agent such that a plasma concentration of the anti-angiogenic agent in the human or animal is substantially continuously maintained above 1 ng/mL. Antiangiogenic agents are those compds. that exhibit antiangiogenesis, antiinflammatory, antimitotic and/or antitumor activity in humans and animals. Most preferred compds. are

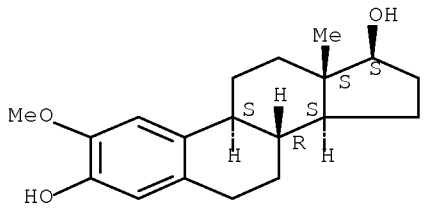
those of the general formulas I, II, III or IV: wherein Ra = OCH3, OCH2CH3, Me, Et, or CCCH3; and Rx = NH2, F, Cl, Br, CH=CH2, NH-CHO, -O-sulfamate; and Z = >C(H2), >C(H)-CH3, >C=CH2, >C=CHCH3 (cis or trans), >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C(H)-O-alkyl or >C(H)-O-sulfamate. The compds. of the invention can be used to treat any disease characterized by abnormal cell mitosis and/or abnormal or undesirable angiogenesis.

IT 362-07-2 165619-07-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of administering steroidal anti-angiogenic agents and a method of treating disease associated with neovascularization)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

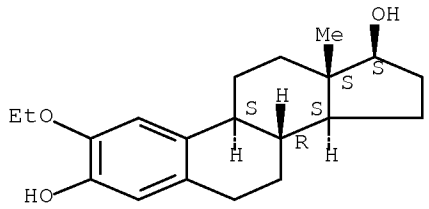
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165619-07-8 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-ethoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:383669 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:404430
TITLE: Use of Na+/K+-ATPase inhibitors and antagonists thereof for the treatment of hypoxia-related and other conditions
INVENTOR(S): Khodadoust, Mehran; Sharma, Ajay
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bionaut Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 116 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006044916	A2	20060427	WO 2005-US37486	20051018
WO 2006044916	A3	20070104		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20060135443	A1	20060622	US 2005-254246	20051018
EP 1812010	A2	20070801	EP 2005-812216	20051018
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2004-619637P	P	20041018
	WO 2005-US37486	W	20051018

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:404430

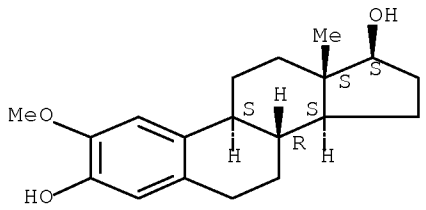
AB The reagent, pharmaceutical formulation, kit, and methods of the invention provide a new approach for treating hypoxia-related pathol. conditions, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, and those involving excessive angiogenesis, especially those non-cancer pathol. conditions. The invention provides the use of Na+/K+-ATPase inhibitors, such as cardiac glycosides (e.g. ouabain and proscillaridin, etc.), either alone or in combination with other standard therapeutic agents for treating such conditions. The invention also relates to the use of cardiac glycoside inhibitors/antagonists as reagents, pharmaceutical formulations, or in kits and methods for treating conditions arising from excessive amount of cardiac glycosides, including all symptoms of digitalis poisoning, depression, hypertension, etc. The pharmaceutical formulation of the invention may be delivered to a patient either systemically or locally, or both. The pharmaceutical formulations of the invention may be delivered either in one dose, or continuously over a sustained period of time using e.g. sustained drug delivery devices.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sodium/potassium-ATPase inhibitors and antagonists thereof for treatment of hypoxia-related and other conditions)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1314305 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:45456
TITLE: Thalidomide derivatives as dual inhibitors of cancer and angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Milton L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Virginia Patent Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2005117876	A1	20051215	WO 2005-US19244		20050601
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2005249527	A1	20051215	AU 2005-249527		20050601
CA 2568622	A1	20051215	CA 2005-2568622		20050601
EP 1750706	A1	20070214	EP 2005-756099		20050601
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR					
CN 1988907	A	20070627	CN 2005-80024575		20050601
BR 2005011748	A	20080102	BR 2005-11748		20050601
JP 2008501695	T	20080124	JP 2007-515530		20050601
IN 2006MN01464	A	20070629	IN 2006-MN1464		20061130
US 20070244098	A1	20071018	US 2006-628209		20061201
US 20070134161	A1	20070614	US 2006-613663		20061220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-575927P	P	20040601
			WO 2005-US19244	W	20050601
			US 2006-628209	A2	20061201

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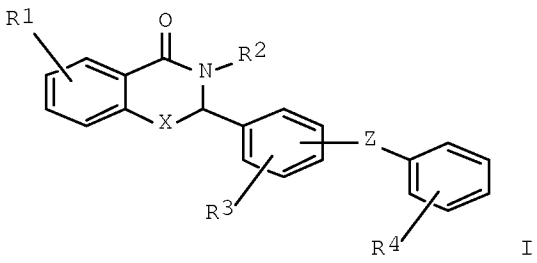


I

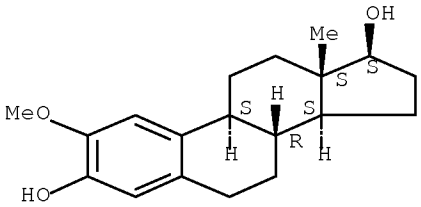
AB The invention is related to thalidomide derivs. of formula I [R1, R3, R4 = independently H, halo, NO2, Ph, etc.; X = NH and derivs., CH2, CO, etc.; Z = a bond, O, NH, S, CO, etc.; R2 = H, halo, aryl, etc.] which inhibit cancer and angiogenesis, and disrupt microtubule polymerization The invention is also related to methods of treating cancers comprising mutant p53. Condensation of anthranilamide with benzaldehyde gave 2,3-dihydro-2-phenyl-4(1H)-quinazolinone (II). Quinazolinone II was a potent inhibitor of colon cancer proliferation with antiproliferative activities ranging from 68 nM to 4 μM. II was a microtubule depolymg. agent and caused dramatic reorganization of interphase microtubule networks, similar to the effects of vinblastine. II, at 3 μM, caused the formation of abnormal mitotic spindles and mitotic accumulation. II was a poor substrate for transport by P-glycoprotein (Pgp); thus it was more effective against Pgp mediated multi-drug resistance. II inhibited the proliferation of human microvessel and umbilical vein endothelial cells (IC50 of 20 μM and 1.6 μM). II inhibited the growth of blood vessel in vivo in the chick chorioallantoic membrane model, demonstrating its antiangiogenic activity. Pharmaceutical compns. comprising I are claimed.

IT 362-07-2
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Thalidomide derivatives as dual inhibitors of cancer and angiogenesis)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1259318 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:583
TITLE: Methods and compositions using selective cytokine inhibitory drugs for treatment and management of cancers and other diseases
INVENTOR(S): Zeldis, Jerome B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Celgene Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005112918	A1	20051201	WO 2004-US14002	20040505
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004319815	A1	20051201	AU 2004-319815	20040505
CA 2565446	A1	20051201	CA 2004-2565446	20040505
EP 1750697	A1	20070214	EP 2004-751398	20040505
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, HR, LT, LV, MK				
CN 1984651	A	20070620	CN 2004-80043534	20040505
BR 2004018801	A	20071016	BR 2004-18801	20040505
JP 2007536222	T	20071213	JP 2007-511328	20040505
MX 2006PA12698	A	20070214	MX 2006-PA12698	20061103
KR 2007011564	A	20070124	KR 2006-725517	20061204
US 20080267905	A1	20081030	US 2008-579351	20080612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 2004-US14002 A	20040505

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:583

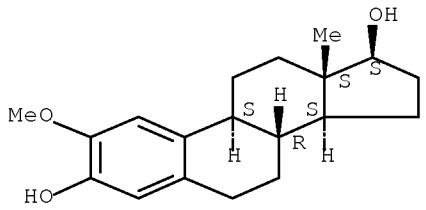
AB Methods of treating, preventing and/or managing cancer as well as and diseases and disorders associated with, or characterized by, undesired angiogenesis are disclosed. Specific methods encompass the administration of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug alone or in combination with a second active ingredient. The invention further relates to methods of reducing or avoiding adverse side effects associated with chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy, biol. therapy or immunotherapy which comprise the administration of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug. Pharmaceutical compns., single unit dosage forms, and kits suitable for use in methods of the invention are also disclosed.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cytokine inhibitors for treatment and management of cancers and other diseases)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1176484 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:446745

TITLE: Estradiol derivative and estratopone containing sustained release intraocular implants

INVENTOR(S): Shiah, Jane Guo; Dickinson, Paul W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050244471	A1	20051103	US 2004-837379	20040430
AU 2005244216	A1	20051124	AU 2005-244216	20050421
CA 2564948	A1	20051124	CA 2005-2564948	20050421
WO 2005110366	A1	20051124	WO 2005-US14257	20050421
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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1748757	A1	20070207	EP 2005-739050	20050421
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BR 2005010471	A	20071106	BR 2005-10471	20050421
JP 2007535367	T	20071206	JP 2007-510884	20050421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-837379 A	20040430

WO 2005-US14257 W 20050421

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:446745

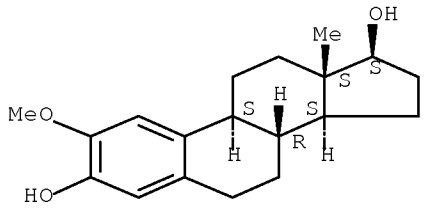
AB Biocompatible intraocular implants include an anti-angiogenic agent, such as estradiol derivative or an estratopone and a biodegradable polymer that is effective to facilitate release of the anti-angiogenic agent into an eye for an extended period of time. The therapeutic agents of the implants may be associated with a biodegradable polymer matrix such as glycolide-lactide copolymer, such as a matrix that is substantially free of a polyvinyl alc. The implants may be placed in an eye to treat or reduce the occurrence of one or more ocular conditions, such as angiogenesis, ocular tumors, and the like.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estradiol derivative and estratopone containing sustained release intraocular implants)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1005974 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:306455
TITLE: Use of estrane-3-carboxamides as antiangiogenic agents
INVENTOR(S): Agoston, Gregory E.; Shah, Jamshed H.; Suwandi, Lita; LaVallee, Theresa M.; Treston, Anthony
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050203075	A1	20050915	US 2005-77977	20050311
AU 2005222934	A1	20050929	AU 2005-222934	20050311
CA 2558014	A1	20050929	CA 2005-2558014	20050311
WO 2005089256	A2	20050929	WO 2005-US8384	20050311
WO 2005089256	A3	20051222		

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MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
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DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC,
NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1756139	A2	20070228	EP 2005-736385		20050311
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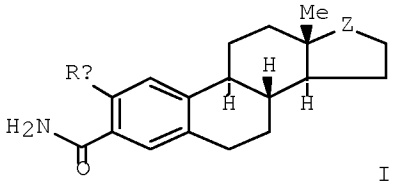
JP 2007529426	T	20071025	JP 2007-503101		20050311
US 20070004689	A1	20070104	US 2006-489263		20060719
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-552692P	P	20040312
			US 2004-562793P	P	20040416
			US 2005-77977	A2	20050311
			WO 2005-US8384	W	20050311

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:306455; MARPAT 143:306455

GI



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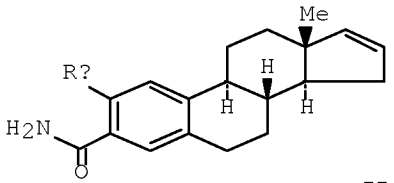


II

AB Compns. and methods for treating mammalian diseases or conditions characterized by undesirable angiogenesis by administering an effective amount of a compds. I [Ra = OCH3, OCH2CH3 or CCCH3; Z = :CHOH, :CH-O-alkyl, :C(H)-O-sulfamate; alkyl = linear, branched and/or cyclic hydrocarbon chain comprising 1 to 10 carbons] or 2-methoxy-1,3,5(10),16-estratetraene-3-carboxamide (II; Ra = OMe). Thus, II was prepared from 2-methoxyestradiol via oxidation to 2-methoxyestrone, hydrazonation with tosylhydrazine followed by Shapiro reaction to 2-methoxy-1,3,5(10),16-estratetraene-3-ol, triflation, and aminocarbonylation with CO/HN(SiMe3)3 in DMF containing catalytic PdCl2/dppp. The antiangiogenic and antitumor activity of II (Ra = OMe) was determined [IC50 = 0.19 μM vs. MDA-MB-231 cell line; IC50 = 0.23 μM vs. U87-MG cell line; IC50 = 0.21 μM vs. PC3 cell line; IC50 = 0.13 μM vs. HUVEC cell line].

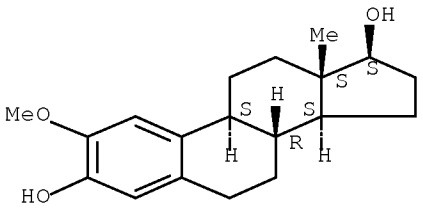
IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol 165619-07-8, 2-Ethoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic

use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(triflation or oxidation of; preparation of estrane-3-carboxamides for use as antiangiogenic agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

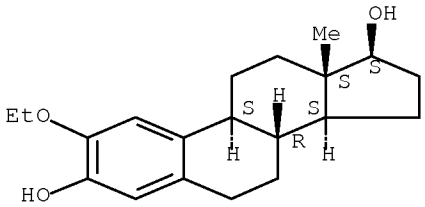
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165619-07-8 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-ethoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L24 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:547715 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:73655
TITLE: Development of HIF (hypoxia-inducible factor)-binding oligonucleotide aptamer decoy and its use in therapy of HIF-associated diseases
INVENTOR(S): Mcevoy, Leslie M.; Powell, Lyn; Zhang, Jie; Morris, Karen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corgentech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005056795	A2	20050623	WO 2004-US40704	20041202
WO 2005056795	A3	20060330		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,

KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC,
NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20050215503	A1	20050929	US 2004-3907	20041202
EP 1709175	A2	20061011	EP 2004-813083	20041202
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
JP 2007512847	T	20070524	JP 2006-542834	20041202
JP 2008109935	A	20080515	JP 2007-305107	20071126

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-526869P	P	20031203
	US 2004-612406P	P	20040922
	JP 2006-542834	A3	20041202
	WO 2004-US40704	W	20041202

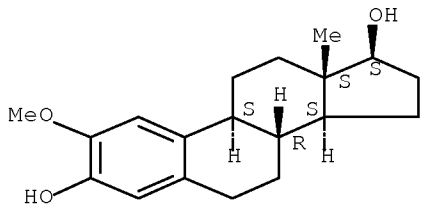
AB The invention concernes double-stranded HIF (hypoxia-inducible factor) decoy oligodeoxynucleotide (dsODN) aptamer mols. containing a core (ACCTG) and flanking sequences (FLANK1-CORE-FLANK2, 14 .apprx. 28 nt) that is capable of specific binding to the HIF transcription factor. One of the sense and the antisense strands in the aptamer dsODN has a modified backbone with phosphodiester, phosphodithionate and/or phosphoamidate. The restrictions regarding the positions of the specific nucleotide bases in the 3'- and 5'- flanks of the aptamer dsODN have been claimed. The invention also includes their use in the treatment of various diseases and pathol. conditions such as hypoxia, inflammation and cancers that are associated with the regulation of gene transcription by a HIF transcription factor. The gene expressing the sequence of the aptamer dsODN is designed to be introduced into the nucleus of the target cells using liposomes with viral coat protein under pressure and the dsODN is capable of episomal replication in the cells. The therapeutic method using dsODN can be used with the addnl. anti-angiogenic agents including anti-EGF agents, anti-VEGF agents, matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor, vascular targeting agents and integrin antagonists. The aptamer binding to the HIF-1α/HIF-1β complex, competition in binding to the target gene promoter, reduction of tumor growth and promotion of apoptosis in the target cells were exptl. demonstrated.

IT 362-07-2, Panzem
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aptamer oligodeoxynucleotide co-use with; development of HIF (hypoxia-inducible factor)-binding oligonucleotide aptamer decoy and its use in therapy of HIF-associated diseases)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:303191 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:341966
TITLE: Hydrogels used to deliver medicaments to the eye for the treatment of posterior segment diseases
INVENTOR(S): Schultz, Clyde L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 821,718.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050074497	A1	20050407	US 2004-971997	20041022
US 20050208102	A1	20050922	US 2004-821718	20040409
US 20050255144	A1	20051117	US 2005-102454	20050409
WO 2005110473	A2	20051124	WO 2005-US12185	20050409
WO 2005110473	A3	20061123		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1755672	A2	20070228	EP 2005-778127	20050409
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, LV, MK, YU				
CN 1946352	A	20070411	CN 2005-80012215	20050409
IN 2006CN03687	A	20070112	IN 2006-CN3687	20061006
US 20080318843	A1	20081225	US 2008-202759	20080902
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-461354P	P 20030409
			US 2004-821718	A2 20040409

US 2004-971997	A2	20041022
US 2005-102454	A2	20050409
WO 2005-US12185	W	20050409

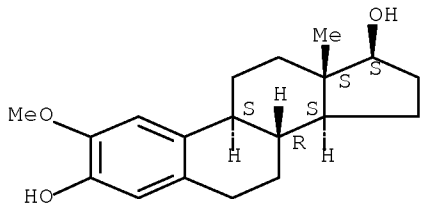
AB This invention provides a polymeric drug delivery system including a hydrogel containing one or more drugs for the treatment of a posterior segment disease. Exemplary drugs are anti- angiogenesis compds. for the treatment of macular degeneration. Allowing passive transference of this drug from a dilute solution into the hydrogel produces the delivery system. The hydrogel, when placed in contact with the eye, delivers the drug. The delivery of the drug is
sustained over an extended period of time, which is of particular utility in the eye, which is periodically flushed with tears. This sustained delivery accelerates the treatment process while avoiding potential damaging effects of localized delivery of high concns. of compds., e.g., from eye drops.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogels containing drugs for treatment of eye diseases in posterior segment)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:59971 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:134782
TITLE: Preparation of 2-methoxyestradiol analogs as antiangiogenic agents
INVENTOR(S): Agoston, Gregory E.; Lavallee, Theresa M.; Pribluda, Victor S.; Shah, Jamshed H.; Treston, Anthony M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 97 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050014737	A1	20050120	US 2004-856340	20040528

US 7371741	B2	20080513			
AU 2004275693	A1	20050407	AU 2004-275693		20040528
CA 2527074	A1	20050407	CA 2004-2527074		20040528
WO 2005030120	A2	20050407	WO 2004-US16831		20040528
WO 2005030120	A3	20051215			
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EP 1633367	A2	20060315	EP 2004-809420		20040528
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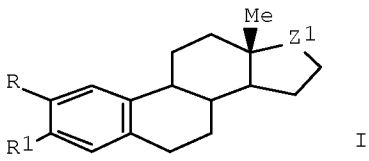
JP 2006526025	T	20061116	JP 2006-514998		20040528
US 20070010505	A1	20070111	US 2006-519570		20060912
US 20070135400	A1	20070614	US 2007-701809		20070202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-474288P	P	20030528
			US 2004-856340	A3	20040528
			WO 2004-US16831	W	20040528
			US 2006-419570	A1	20060522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:134782

GI



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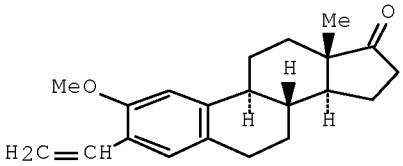


II

AB Estranes of formula I [R = OMe, OEt, C.tplbond.CMe; R1 = F, NH2, CONH2, NHCHO, OSO2NH2; Z1 = CH2, CHMe, C=CH2, CO, C=CHMe] are prepared for the treatment of mammalian disease characterized by undesirable angiogenesis. Thus, II was prepared from tributylvinyltin and 2-methoxy-3-trifluoromethanesulfonylestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-one. II had IC50 of 0.58 μM against HUVEC cells.

IT 165619-07-8

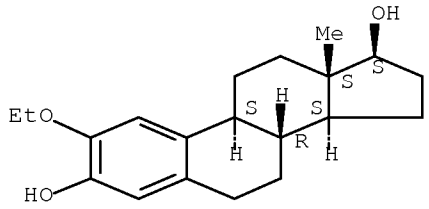
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of methoxyestradiol analogs as antiangiogenic agents)

RN 165619-07-8 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-ethoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 499 THERE ARE 499 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1033549 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:758
TITLE: Methods and compositions using immunomodulatory compounds for treatment and management of cancers and other angiogenesis-associated diseases
INVENTOR(S): Zeldis, Jerome B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Celgene Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004103274	A2	20041202	WO 2004-US14004	20040505
WO 2004103274	A3	20050303		
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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20040029832	A1	20040212	US 2003-438213	20030515
CA 2505128	A1	20040527	CA 2003-2505128	20031106
CA 2505128	C	20080916		
AU 2003290651	A1	20040603	AU 2003-290651	20031106
AU 2003290651	B2	20080131		
EP 1567158	A2	20050831	EP 2003-783233	20031106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003016050	A	20050913	BR 2003-16050	20031106
JP 2006514689	T	20060511	JP 2005-507108	20031106
US 20060199843	A1	20060907	US 2003-704237	20031106
US 7323479	B2	20080129		

AU 2004240548	A1	20041202	AU 2004-240548		20040505
CA 2525557	A1	20041202	CA 2004-2525557		20040505
EP 1635826	A2	20060322	EP 2004-751400		20040505
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR					
BR 2004010306	A	20060523	BR 2004-10306		20040505
CN 1822834	A	20060823	CN 2004-80020445		20040505
JP 2006528973	T	20061228	JP 2006-532787		20040505
MX 2005PA04734	A	20050802	MX 2005-PA4734		20050503
MX 2005PA12155	A	20060222	MX 2005-PA12155		20051111
IN 2005CN03418	A	20070727	IN 2005-CN3418		20051215
AU 2006202316	A1	20060622	AU 2006-202316		20060531
AU 2006202316	B2	20080410			
US 20080132541	A1	20080605	US 2007-557302		20070906
US 20080138295	A1	20080612	US 2008-69473		20080211
AU 2008201343	A1	20080424	AU 2008-201343		20080320
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-438213	A	20030515
			US 2003-704237	A	20031106
			US 2002-380842P	P	20020517
			US 2002-424600P	P	20021106
			AU 2003-234626	A3	20030516
			WO 2003-US35544	W	20031106
			WO 2004-US14004	W	20040505
			US 2005-534325	A3	20050912
			AU 2006-202316	A3	20060531

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:758

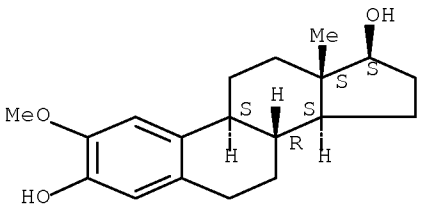
AB Methods are disclosed for treating, preventing and/or managing cancer, as well as and diseases and disorders associated with, or characterized by, undesired angiogenesis. Specific methods encompass the administration of an immunomodulatory compound alone or in combination with a second active ingredient. The invention further discloses methods for reducing or avoiding adverse side effects associated with chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy, biol. therapy or immunotherapy, which comprise the administration of an immunomodulatory compound Pharmaceutical compns., single unit dosage forms, and kits suitable for use in methods of the invention are also disclosed.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunomodulatory compds. for treatment of cancers and other angiogenesis-associated diseases)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



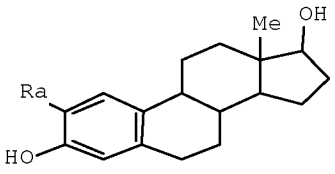
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905611 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:361102
TITLE: Compounds and methods for the use of estrogens as anti-mitotic agents to inhibit neovascularization in eye diseases
INVENTOR(S): D'Amato, Robert J.; Folkman, M. Judah
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 77,142.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040214807	A1	20041028	US 2004-789471	20040227
US 5504074	A	19960402	US 1993-102767	19930806
EP 1640009	A1	20060329	EP 2005-16659	19940802
EP 1640009	B1	20081015		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT				
EP 1927359	A2	20080604	EP 2008-2915	19940802
EP 1927359	A3	20080611		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5661143	A	19970826	US 1995-571265	19951212
US 5892069	A	19990406	US 1997-838699	19970425
US 6528676	B1	20030304	US 1999-243158	19990202
US 20030236408	A1	20031225	US 2001-780650	20010212
US 7109187	B2	20060919		
US 20020165212	A1	20021107	US 2002-77142	20020215
US 6908910	B2	20050621		
US 20020119959	A1	20020829	US 2002-80076	20020221
US 6723858	B2	20040420		
US 20030055029	A1	20030320	US 2002-255652	20020925
US 20030096800	A1	20030522	US 2002-280831	20021025
US 7012070	B2	20060314		
US 20030195180	A1	20031016	US 2003-379991	20030303
US 20040072813	A1	20040415	US 2003-617150	20030710
US 6930128	B2	20050816		
US 20050020555	A1	20050127	US 2004-918627	20040812

US 7081477	B2	20060725			
US 20060079576	A1	20060413	US 2005-230375		20050519
US 7381848	B2	20080603			
US 20060183727	A1	20060817	US 2006-402386		20060412
US 7291610	B2	20071106			
JP 2008120839	A	20080529	JP 2008-41709		20080222
JP 2008120840	A	20080529	JP 2008-41711		20080222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-102767	A1	19930806
			US 1995-571265	A3	19951212
			US 1997-838699	A3	19970425
			US 1999-243158	A1	19990202
			US 2002-77142	A2	20020215
			EP 1994-924120	A3	19940802
			EP 2005-16659	A3	19940802
			JP 1995-506502	A3	19940802
			US 1998-19975	B1	19980206
			US 1999-253206	B1	19990219
			US 1999-436610	B1	19991109
			US 2000-580897	A1	20000530
			US 2000-580089	A1	20000607
			US 2001-780650	A1	20010212
			US 2002-80076	A1	20020221
			US 2003-617150	A1	20030710
			US 2004-918627	A1	20040812

GI



I

AB A method of inhibiting neovascularization in a mammal comprises administering to the mammal a neovascularization-inhibiting amount of an estrogenic compound of the formula (I):.

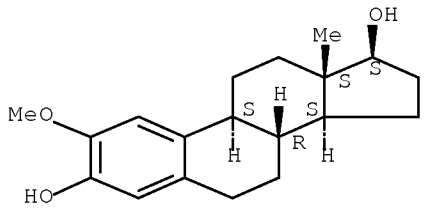
IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological

activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (compds. and methods for use of estrogens as anti-mitotic agents to inhibit neovascularization in eye diseases)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:270085 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:297513

TITLE: Method using immunophilin-binding compounds for inhibiting choroidal neovascularization, animal model, and screening method

INVENTOR(S): Laties, Alan; Wen, Rong; Lou, Zhijun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004027027	A2	20040401	WO 2003-US29188	20030918
WO 2004027027	A3	20040521		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2498191	A1	20040401	CA 2003-2498191	20030918
AU 2003272471	A1	20040408	AU 2003-272471	20030918
EP 1539157	A2	20050615	EP 2003-754653	20030918
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20050187241	A1	20050825	US 2003-665203	20030918

JP 2006511475 T 20060406 JP 2004-537893 20030918
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-412088P P 20020918
WO 2003-US29188 W 20030918

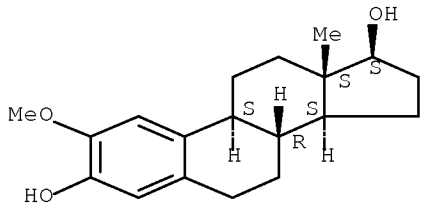
AB The invention discloses compns. and methods for inhibiting unwanted angiogenesis, particularly those of ocular tissues. The treatment, inhibition, and/or prevention of choroidal neovasculature (CNV) is provided, along with an animal model for CNV and imaging techniques that permit the screening of potential agents as anti-angiogenesis and anti-CNV agents. The methodol. of the invention uses immunophilin-binding compds., e.g. rapamycin.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunophilin-binding compds. for inhibiting choroidal neovascularization, animal model, screening method, and use with other agents)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:532550 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:95434
TITLE: Chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assay for identifying agents with biological effects
INVENTOR(S): Hazel, Susan Jane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medvet Science Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003055530	A1	20030710	WO 2002-AU1759	20021220

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ,

TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002351885	A1	20030715	AU 2002-351885		20021220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-343345P	P	20011221
			AU 2002-950565	A	20020802
			AU 2002-952008	A	20021011
			WO 2002-AU1759	W	20021220

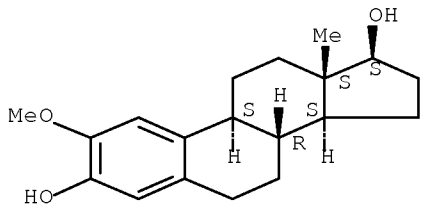
AB The invention discloses assays and, particularly, chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assays for identifying and/or assessing agents with biol. effects (e.g. agents which effect angiogenesis, or promote neurogenesis, or which are capable of silencing particular gene(s)), and for assessing toxicity of various agents (e.g. for toxicity testing of candidate agents with desirable biol. effects). The CAM assay comprises (i) sep. placing 2-4 day old embryos from chicken or the like, which have been removed from their shells, into sep. cup means to support the embryos through steps (ii)-(vii), wherein each cup means also contains a suitable amount of a growth medium; (ii) incubating the embryos for about 24 h; (iii) measuring the size of the CAM developed from each embryo, and grouping the embryos having CAMs of substantially similar size; (iv) applying to one or more embryo(s) within a selected group, a candidate agent, wherein the candidate agent is applied to the/each embryo by absorbing the candidate agent onto a porous or otherwise sorbent support and placing the support into contact with the CAM such that at least a portion of the candidate agent thereafter diffuses from the support to the CAM; (v) incubating the embryo(s) of step (iv) and a control embryo(s) from the same selected group for about 18-24 h; (vi) administering to the CAM of each embryo of step (v) a contrasting composition comprising skim milk or the like and a suitably colored dyestuff; and (vii) determining whether the candidate agent affects the CAM and/or embryo by observing differences between the CAM(s) and/or embryo(s) to which the candidate agent was applied and the CAM(s) and/or embryo(s) of the control embryo(s) of the same selected group.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(chorioallantoic membrane assay for identifying agents with biol. effects)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



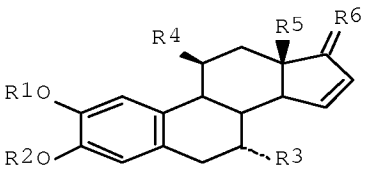
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

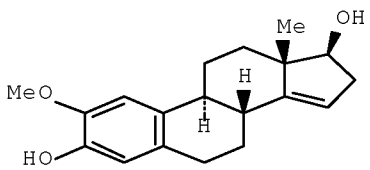
L24 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964373 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:24877
TITLE: Preparation of novel 2-alkoxyestradiol analogs with antiproliferative and antimitotic activity
INVENTOR(S): Rao, Pemmaraju Narasimha; Mooberry, Susan L.; Cessac, James W.; Tinley, Tina L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002100877	A1	20021219	WO 2002-US18867		20020611
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2002322095	A1	20021223	AU 2002-322095		20020611
US 20030096799	A1	20030522	US 2002-167208		20020611
US 6593321	B2	20030715			
US 20030229061	A1	20031211	US 2003-412007		20030411
US 6852710	B2	20050208			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-297428P	P	20010611
			US 2002-167208	A3	20020611
			WO 2002-US18867	W	20020611

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:24877
GI



I



II

AB Novel 2-alkoxyestradiol analogs of formula I [R1 = alkyl, haloalkyl; R2 = H, SO2NHR; R = H, alkyl, acyl; R3 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl; R4 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R5 = alkyl; R6 = O, NOR, OSO2NHR] are prepared

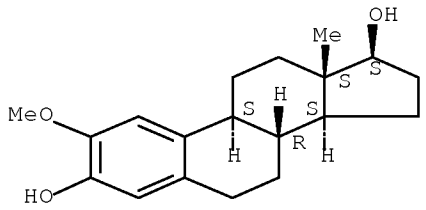
which inhibit undesired cell proliferation and tumor growth. Addnl., methods are disclosed of treating diseases associated with undesired angiogenesis and undesired proliferation, and methods of treating infectious disease wherein the infectious agent is particularly susceptible to inhibition by agents that disrupt microtubule organization and function. Thus, II was prepared from estradiol in several steps. II was 6-24 times more potent than 2-methoxyestradiol in 5 human tumor cell lines.

IT 362-07-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of alkoxyestradiol analogs with antiproliferative and antimitotic activity)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736045 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:253004
TITLE: Ocular drug delivery devices
INVENTOR(S): Robinson, Michael R.; Csaky, Karl G.; Nussenblatt, Robert B.; Smith, Janine A.; Yuan, Peng; Sung, Cynthia; Fronheiser, Matthew P.; Kim, Hyun C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002074196	A1	20020926	WO 2002-US7836	20020314

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE,

CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20030175324	A1	20030918	US 2001-808149	20010315
US 6713081	B2	20040330		
AU 2002254225	A1	20021003	AU 2002-254225	20020314
EP 1377232	A1	20040107	EP 2002-723446	20020314
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 20040180075	A1	20040916	US 2004-471468	20040503
US 20070190111	A1	20070816	US 2007-739540	20070424

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2001-808149	A2	20010315
	WO 2002-US7836	W	20020314
	US 2004-471468	A1	20040503

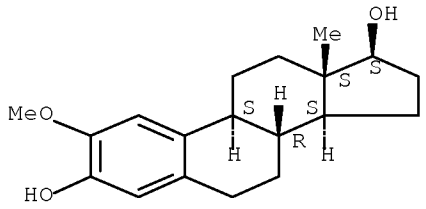
AB Ocular implant devices for the delivery of a drug to an eye in a controlled and sustained manner are disclosed. Dual mode and single mode drug delivery devices are illustrated and described. Implants suitable for subconjunctival placement are described. Implants suitable for intravitreal placement also are described. The invention also includes fabrication and implementation techniques associated with the unique ocular implant devices that are presented. Thus, single mode matrix implant subconjunctival implant (based on PVA) can deliver potentially therapeutic levels of CsA to the eye for approx. a month. The dual mode matrix implant subconjunctival implant could deliver an initial loading dose of CsA lasting 1 mo followed by a steady state sustained-release delivery of CsA as a maintenance dose for at least 1 yr.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular drug delivery devices)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:466707 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	137:37683
TITLE:	Method of potentiating the action of 2-methoxyoestradiol, statins and c-peptide of proinsulin
INVENTOR(S):	Das, Undurti Narasimha

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20020077317	A1	20020620	US 2000-737671	20001215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-737671	20001215

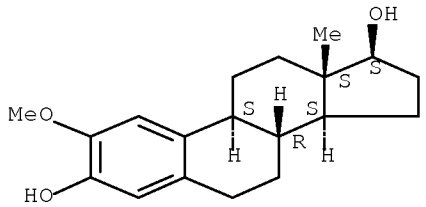
AB Disclosed is a method of stabilizing and potentiating the actions of 2-methoxyoestradiol, statins, H2 blockers, and C-peptide of proinsulin which have modifying influence on angiogenesis and inhibiting the growth of tumor cells, peptic ulcer disease, diabetes mellitus and its complications, and Alzheimer's disease as applicable by using in coupling conjugation certain polyunsatd. fatty acids (PUFAs) chosen from linoleic acid, γ-linolenic acid, dihomo-γ-linolenic acid, arachidonic acid, α-linolenic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosahexaenoic acid, cis-parinaric acid or conjugated linoleic acid in predetd. quantities. Uncontrolled angiogenic activity and tumor growth can be inhibited by the selective use of a mixture of PUFAs with anti-angiogenic substances used selectively, and optionally in conjunction with predetd. anti-cancer drugs. A preferred method of administration of the mixture to treat a tumor is intra-arterial administration into an artery which provides the main blood supply for the tumor. The method will also be useful in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease, diabetes mellitus and its complications and Alzheimer's disease.

IT 362-07-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyunsatd. fatty acids for potentiating actions of anigogenesis inhibitors and antiulcer agents and antidiabetics and mental disease drugs)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

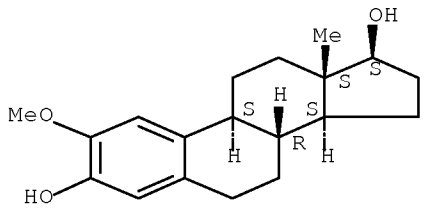
Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:405192 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:158642
TITLE: Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Intravitreal 2-Methoxyestradiol Implants in Normal Rabbit and Pharmacodynamics in a Rat Model of Choroidal Neovascularization

AUTHOR(S): Robinson, M. R.; Baffi, J.; Yuan, P.; Sung, C.; Byrnes, G.; Cox, T. A.; Csaky, K. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Eye Institute, NIH1, NIH3, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1863, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Eye Research (2002), 74(2), 309-317
CODEN: EXERA6; ISSN: 0014-4835
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) is the leading cause of severe vision loss associated with age-related macular degeneration. As the pathogenesis of CNV formation is better understood, mechanism-based therapies, including the use of antiangiogenesis inhibitors, have been investigated. 2-Methoxyestradiol (2ME2), an endogenous metabolite of estradiol, has been shown in the chick allantoic membrane model and the corneal micropocket assay to have antiangiogenic properties. The authors sought to determine the safety and pharmacokinetics of sustained-release intravitreal 2ME2 implants in normal rabbit and their efficacy in a rat model of CNV. 2ME2 implants were constructed using two designs: implant A, a silicone-based reservoir implant for the rabbit eye, and implant B, a microimplant matrix design for the rat eye. In vitro release rates of both implants were determined New Zealand white (NZW) rabbits had implant A placed in the vitreous cavity of one eye and the ocular toxicity was evaluated by clin. examination, serial electroretinog. (ERG), and histopathol. over a 28 wk period. The steady state clearance of 2ME2 in the rabbit eye was calculated from in vivo release rates divided by steady state vitreous concns. A CNV model in the Brown-Norway rat was performed by injecting an adenoviral vector encoding human vascular endothelial growth factor in the subretinal space. Following the injection, a 2ME2 or sham (no drug) microimplant was placed in the vitreous cavity. Animals were killed over a 3 wk period and the eyes examined for CNV by histopathol. Results showed that following a short burst, the release rate of implant A followed zero-order kinetics, typical of reservoir devices, and the cumulative release of implant B was proportional to the square root of time, as expected for a matrix delivery device. The safety studies in normal rabbit showed no ocular toxicities by clin. examination, ERG, and histopathol. Pharmacokinetic evaluation in the rabbit showed mean 2ME2 vitreous levels within the therapeutic range for the inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation. The exptl. rat model showed a significant reduction in CNV in eyes treated with the 2ME2 implant. In conclusion, sustained-release 2ME2 intravitreal implants, which can be designed to deliver potentially therapeutic vitreous levels of 2ME2 for an extended period of time, appeared to be safe in normal rabbit and effective in a rat model of CNV. Sustained-release 2ME2 intravitreal implants may hold promise in the treatment of recurrent CNV refractory to standard therapy.
IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(intravitreal methoxyestradiol implants for treatment of choroidal neovascularization)
RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185320 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:242932
TITLE: Identification of peptide ligands for specific cell types by phage display for use in drug targeting and control of biological processes
INVENTOR(S): Arap, Wadih; Pasqualini, Renata
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 311 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020769	A1	20020314	WO 2001-US27692	20010907
WO 2002020769	A9	20030904		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2421271	A1	20020314	CA 2001-2421271	20010907
AU 2001088843	A	20020322	AU 2001-88843	20010907
EP 1322755	A1	20030702	EP 2001-968603	20010907
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004508045	T	20040318	JP 2002-525776	20010907
CA 2458047	A1	20030320	CA 2002-2458047	20020830
WO 2003022991	A2	20030320	WO 2002-US27836	20020830
WO 2003022991	A3	20041028		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2002323543	A1	20030324	AU 2002-323543		20020830
EP 1497314	A2	20050119	EP 2002-757531		20020830
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
US 20040170955	A1	20040902	US 2003-363204		20031006
US 7420030	B2	20080902	US 2004-784537		20040223
US 20050003466	A1	20050106			
US 7452964	B2	20081118	US 2004-489071		20041013
US 20060094672	A1	20060504			
US 20080124277	A1	20080529	US 2007-754761		20070529
AU 2007203251	A1	20070802	AU 2007-203251		20070712
AU 2007216854	A1	20071011	AU 2007-216854		20070919
AU 2007234495	A1	20071206	AU 2007-234495		20071115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-231266P	P	20000908
			US 2001-765101	A	20010117
			AU 2001-288843	A3	20010907
			AU 2001-288914	A3	20010907
			AU 2001-290662	A3	20010907
			AU 2001-88843	T0	20010907
			AU 2001-88914	T0	20010907
			AU 2001-90662	T0	20010907
			WO 2001-US27692	W	20010907
			WO 2002-US27836	W	20020830
			US 2003-363204	B1	20031006

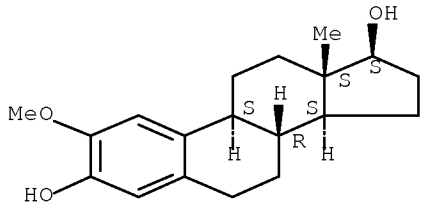
AB The present invention concerns methods and compns. for in vivo and in vitro targeting. A large number of targeting peptides directed towards human organs, tissues or cell types are disclosed. The peptides are of use for targeted delivery of therapeutic agents, including but not limited to gene therapy vectors. A novel class of gene therapy vectors is disclosed. Certain of the disclosed peptides have therapeutic use for inhibiting angiogenesis, inhibiting tumor growth, inducing apoptosis, inhibiting pregnancy or inducing weight loss. Methods of identifying novel targeting peptides in humans, as well as identifying endogenous receptor-ligand pairs are disclosed. Methods of identifying novel infectious agents that are causal for human disease states are also disclosed. A novel mechanism for inducing apoptosis is further disclosed.

IT 362-07-2D, 2-Methoxyestradiol, peptide conjugates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(for cell-specific targeting; identification of peptide ligands for specific cell types by phage display for use in drug targeting and control of biol. processes)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 31 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798040 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339222
TITLE: Inhibition of abnormal cell proliferation with camptothecin or a derivative, analog, metabolite, or prodrug thereof, and combinations including camptothecin
INVENTOR(S): Rubinfeld, Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Supergen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001080843	A2	20011101	WO 2001-US12848	20010419
WO 2001080843	A3	20020815		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6420378	B1	20020716	US 2000-553710	20000420
CA 2404970	A1	20011101	CA 2001-2404970	20010419
EP 1276479	A2	20030122	EP 2001-930607	20010419
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-553710 A1 20000420
US 1999-418862 A2 19991015
WO 2001-US12848 W 20010419

AB A method for treating diseases associated with abnormal cell proliferation comprises delivering to a patient in need of treatment a compound selected from 20(S)-comptothecin, an analog of 20(S)-comptothecin, a derivative of

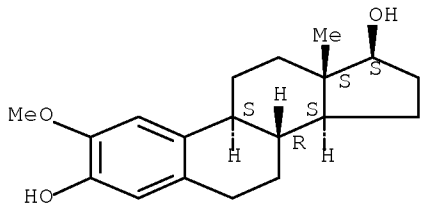
20(S)-camptothecin, a prodrug of 20(S)-camptothecin, and pharmaceutically active metabolite of 20(S)-camptothecin, in combination with an effective amount of one or more agents selected form the group consisting of alkylating agent, antibiotic agent, antimetabolic agent, hormonal agent, plant-derived agent, anti-angiogenesis agent and biol. agent. The method can be used to treat benign tumors, malignant or metastatic tumors, leukemia and diseases associated with abnormal angiogenesis.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(camptothecin or derivative, analog, metabolite, or prodrug thereof for inhibition of abnormal cell proliferation, and combinations including camptothecin)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:736476 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:346535
TITLE: Use of neomycin for treating angiogenesis-related diseases
INVENTOR(S): Hu, Guo-Fu; Vallee, Bert L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Endowment for Research In Human Biology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9958126	A1	19991118	WO 1999-US10269	19990511

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2331620	A1	19991118	CA 1999-2331620	19990511
AU 9939804	A	19991129	AU 1999-39804	19990511
EP 1083896	A1	20010321	EP 1999-922915	19990511
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6482802	B1	20021119	US 2000-700436	20001109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-84921P	P 19980511
			WO 1999-US10269	W 19990511

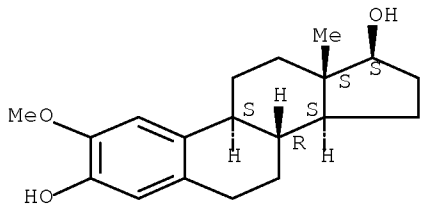
AB The present invention is directed to using neomycin or an analog thereof as a therapeutic agent to treat angiogenesis-related diseases, which are characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis or proliferation of endothelial cells. The present invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compns. comprising: (a) neomycin or an analog and, optionally, (b) another anti-angiogenic agent or an anti-neoplastic agent. The present invention is further directed to a method for screening neomycin analogs having anti-angiogenic activity. A preferred embodiment of the invention relates to using neomycin to treat subjects having such diseases. A dose of 20 ng neomycin/embryo or higher completely inhibited angiogenin-induced angiogenesis in the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assay. Neomycin inhibits angiogenin-induced angiogenesis mainly through inhibition of nuclear translocation of angiogenin.

IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neomycin, its analogs and other agents for treatment of angiogenesis-related diseases)

RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 33 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

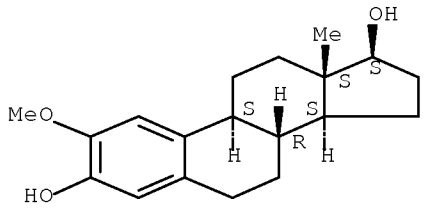
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1994:236418 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	120:236418
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	120:41637a,41640a
TITLE:	The endogenous estrogen metabolite 2-methoxyestradiol inhibits angiogenesis and suppresses tumor growth
AUTHOR(S):	Fotsis, Theodore; Zhang, Youming; Pepper, Michael S.; Adlercreutz, Herman; Montesano, Roberto;

Nawroth, Peter Paul; Schweigerer
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Oncol. Haematol., Child. Univ. Hosp., Heidelberg, 69120, Germany
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1994), 368(6468), 237-9
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) is critical for the growth of tumors and is a dominant feature in various angiogenic diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, arthritis, hemangiomas and psoriasis. Recognition of the potential therapeutic benefits of controlling pathol. angiogenesis has led to a search for angiogenesis inhibitors. Here the authors report that 2-methoxyestradiol, an endogenous estrogen metabolite of previously unknown function, is a potent inhibitor of endothelial cell proliferation and migration as well as angiogenesis in vitro. Moreover, when administered orally in mice, it strongly inhibits the neovascularization in solid tumors and suppresses their growth. Unlike the angiostatic steroids of corticoid structure, it does not require the co-administration of heparin or sulfated cyclodextrins for activity. Thus, 2-methoxyestradiol is the first steroid to have high antiangiogenic activity by itself. The authors' results suggest that this compound may have therapeutic potential in cancer and other angiogenic diseases.

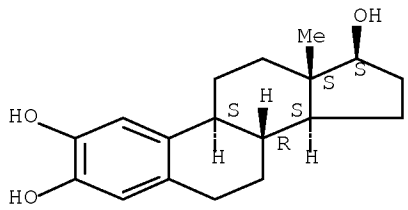
IT 362-07-2, 2-Methoxyestradiol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(angiogenesis inhibitor and tumor growth suppression activity of)
RN 362-07-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, 2-methoxy-, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 362-05-0, 2-Hydroxyestradiol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vascular endothelial cell proliferation response to)
RN 362-05-0 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-2,3,17-triol, (17β)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:23:08 ON 09 JAN 2009

L25 2729 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
L26 797 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR PRY<1993)
L27 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND (NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR? OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L28 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L14
L29 327 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR? OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L30 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND EYE
L31 10 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008356885 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The scientific contributions of M. Judah Folkman to cancer research.
AUTHOR: Zetter, Bruce R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Medical School, Children's Hospital Boston, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA 02115, United States. bruce.zetter@childrens.harvard.edu
AUTHOR: Zetter, B. R. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Medical School, Children's Hospital Boston, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA 02115, United States. bruce.zetter@childrens.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Nature Reviews Cancer, (August 2008) Vol. 8, No. 8, pp. 647-654.
Refs: 77
ISSN: 1474-175X E-ISSN: 1474-1768 CODEN: NRCAC4
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XS, United Kingdom.
PUBLISHER IDENT.: NRC2458
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Sep 2008
Last Updated on STN: 2 Sep 2008

AB Dr Judah Folkman was frequently described as a highly compassionate physician who served his patients not only by performing surgery and offering them comfort and reassurance, but also by working tirelessly in the laboratory to find new approaches to the treatment of disease. His dedication to understanding the role of angiogenesis, the formation of new blood vessels, in human disease has given rise to new treatments for several diseases, including inflammatory diseases, vision-threatening diseases of the eye and, as will be emphasized in this Perspective, cancer. .COPYRGT. 2008 Macmillan Publishers Limited. All rights reserved.

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007037487 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Ocular Neovascularization: Basic Mechanisms and Therapeutic Advances.
AUTHOR: Dorrell, Michael; Uusitalo-Jarvinen, Hannele; Aguilar, Edith; Friedlander, Martin (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, Department of Ophthalmology, La Jolla, CA, United States.
SOURCE: Survey of Ophthalmology, (Jan 2007) Vol. 52, No. 1 SUPPL., pp. S3-S19.
Refs: 201
ISSN: 0039-6257 CODEN: SUOPAD
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0039-6257(06)00211-6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 012 Ophthalmology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Feb 2007
Last Updated on STN: 14 Feb 2007

AB The vast majority of diseases that cause catastrophic loss of vision do so as a result of ocular neovascularization. During normal retinal vascular development, vascular endothelial cells proliferate and migrate through the extracellular matrix in response to a variety of cytokines, leading to the formation of new blood vessels in a highly ordered fashion. During abnormal neovascularization of the iris, retina, or choroid, angiogenesis is unregulated and usually results in the formation of dysfunctional blood vessels. When these newly formed vessels leak fluid, hemorrhage, or are associated with fibrous proliferation, retinal edema, retinal/vitreous hemorrhage, or traction retinal detachments may occur resulting in potentially catastrophic loss of vision. In this review, we will briefly discuss the scope of the clinical problem and the general underlying principles of angiogenesis. We will focus on recent laboratory advances that have led to the development of therapeutics useful in the treatment of neovascular eye diseases. We will describe compounds currently in pre-clinical development stages as well as the results of clinical trials involving the use of these drugs as treatments for ocular neovascularization. .COPYRGT. 2007 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:28491 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700027040
TITLE: Antiangiogenic effect of oral 2-methoxyestradiol on choroidal neovascularization in mice.
AUTHOR(S): Funakoshi, Taisaku; Birsner, Amy E.; D'Amato, Robert J. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Vasc Biol Program, Childrens Hosp, 300 Longwood Ave,Karp 11-210, Boston, MA 02115 USA
robert.damato@childrens.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Experimental Eye Research, (NOV 2006) Vol. 83, No. 5, pp. 1102-1107.

CODEN: EXERA6. ISSN: 0014-4835.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2006

AB We evaluated the efficacy of systemic 2-methoxyestradiol (2ME2) in a laser-induced murime model of choroidal neovascularization (CNV). C57BL/6J mice (8 week old males) were used in this study and divided into four groups. After laser treatment, daily oral treatment with vehicle control, and 30, 50, and 75 mg/kg of 2ME2 was started. Two weeks after laser treatment, digital images of CNV were obtained from fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran (FITC-dextran) angiography and choroidal flat mount after FITC-dextran perfusion. These images were quantified by NIH image software. Analysis of images from both FITC-dextran angiography and choroidal flat mount with FITC-dextran perfusion demonstrated that the 2ME2 treated groups showed a statistically significant, dose-dependent decrease in CNV. No toxicity or weight loss was observed during the treatment. Significant antiangiogenic effects of oral 2ME2 on laser induced CNV were observed. Since 2ME2 (Panzem (R)) has demonstrated good safety in phase I/II trials for cancer, it has the potential to be used as a novel oral treatment for age-related macular degeneration. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006456737 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Anecortave Acetate for Treating or Preventing Choroidal Neovascularization .
AUTHOR: Slakter, Jason S., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, New York University School of Medicine, 530 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016, United States. jslakter@aol.com
AUTHOR: Slakter, Jason S., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vitreous Retina Macula Consultants of New York, 460 Park Avenue, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10022, United States. jslakter@aol.com
SOURCE: Ophthalmology Clinics of North America, (Sep 2006) Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 373-380.
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0896-1549 CODEN: OCNAF2
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0896-1549(06)00051-4
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 012 Ophthalmology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 2006

AB Although there have been treatments and pharmacologic agents approved in the last several years to treat advanced stages of AMD, these treatments do not halt disease progression. Furthermore, it is clear that when dry AMD progresses to CNV in one eye, there is a substantial risk that it will progress in the other eye. Sight-preservation at early stages of the disease should be a key goal of research, yet there are no approved therapies for halting the progression of early stages of AMD. Patients may be encouraged to use vitamin supplements, cease smoking, and eat a healthy diet; however, these

recommendations are not appropriate for all patients, nor are they embraced by everyone. A pharmacologic agent capable of targeting the early stages of AMD would be a welcome addition to the armamentarium of options for managing AMD. Trials are ongoing to evaluate the role of anecortave acetate as a prophylactic treatment to slow the progression of the early stages of AMD. Completed clinical studies have demonstrated that anecortave acetate possesses a mechanism of action that decreases CNV growth irrespective of the inciting angiogenic stimulus, has a dosing-interval that allows its use as prophylactic therapy, and is safe. The economic benefits associated with prevention and progression to advanced AMD, in even a small proportion of cases, is significant and could result in substantial cost savings to society as a whole while providing countless benefits to individual patients in terms of continued independent function, self-sufficiency, and improved quality of life. .COPYRGT. 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006014844 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16340533
TITLE: Effective transscleral delivery of two retinal anti-angiogenic molecules: carboxyamido-triazole (CAI) and 2-methoxyestradiol (2ME2).
AUTHOR: Cruysberg Lars P J; Franklin Alan J; Sanders Jason; Self Cindy; Yuan Peng; Csaky Karl G; Robinson Michael R; Kohn Elise C; Edelhauser Henry F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: P30 EY06360 (United States NEI)
SOURCE: Retina (Philadelphia, Pa.), (2005 Dec) Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 1022-31.
Journal code: 8309919. ISSN: 0275-004X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, N.I.H., EXTRAMURAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 2006
Entered Medline: 7 Mar 2006

AB PURPOSE: To evaluate the human transscleral diffusion and intravitreal delivery of carboxyamido-triazole (CAI) and 2-Methoxyestradiol (2ME2). METHODS: The transscleral diffusion of two retinal antiangiogenic molecules, CAI and 2ME2, was measured in vitro to assess their potential transscleral delivery. Varying concentrations and different solvents of CAI and 2ME2 were placed in the upper compartment of a two-chamber acrylic perfusion apparatus, on the episcleral side of the sclera obtained from human donor eyes. Samples were taken from the lower compartment (uveal side) for up to 24 hours and measured by high performance liquid chromatography. RESULTS: All three solutions that contained CAI efficiently diffused through the sclera with permeability constants that ranged from 2.8 to 5.5 x 10 cm/s. The scleral permeability constant derived for 2ME2 was 9.96 x 10 cm/s. The permeability constants obtained for both CAI and 2ME2 are similar to each other as well as to permeability constants measured for other small molecules such as fluorescein and dexamethasone fluorescein. CONCLUSION: Both CAI and 2ME2 traverse the sclera efficiently. These data combined with the reported inhibition of posterior segment neovascularization observed with these two molecules demonstrates that CAI and 2ME2 are good candidate molecules to treat posterior segment neovascularization by local delivery.

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004267656 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Development of new drugs in angiogenesis.
AUTHOR: Ziche, Marina (correspondence); Donnini, Sandra; Morbidelli, Lucia
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Pharmacol. Toxicology/Chemother, Department of Molecular Biology, University of Siena, Via A. Moro 2, 53100 Siena, Italy. ziche@unisi.it
SOURCE: Current Drug Targets, (Jul 2004) Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 485-493.
Refs: 126
ISSN: 1389-4501 CODEN: CDTUAU
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 2004

AB Angiogenesis, the growth of new capillaries from pre-existing vessels, contributes to the development and progression of a variety of physio-pathological conditions. There is growing evidence that anti-angiogenic drugs will improve future therapies of diseases like cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and ocular neovascularisation. Conversely, therapeutic angiogenesis is an important homeostatic response contributing to limit the damage to ischemic tissues. Molecular processes involved in angiogenesis include stimulation of endothelial growth by cytokine production (i.e. vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF; fibroblast growth factor-2, FGF-2), degradation of extracellular matrix proteins by matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), and migration of endothelial cells mediated by integrins (cell membrane adhesion molecules). Drugs targeting pathologic angiogenesis have been designed to interfere with any of these steps and are currently undergoing evaluation in early clinical studies. Important therapeutic strategies are: suppression of activity and signaling pathways activated by the major angiogenic regulators like VEGF and FGF-2; inhibition of function of alphav-integrins and MMPs; exploitation of endogenous anti-angiogenic molecules like angiostatin and endostatin. The strategy to " silence" endothelium with antiangiogenic drugs to starve tumors, provides a novel approach for cancer treatment. The unique targets of these drugs (endothelium) make them distinct from traditional cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents. Conversely, gene transfer of angiogenesis inducers is the new approach for therapeutic neovascularization, which is under investigation using a variety of growth factors and a wide array of potential delivery systems, including the application of the gene as naked DNA or by viral vector. The status of pro- and anti-angiogenic therapies is here presented and discussed. .COPYRGT. 2004 Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:543781 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300539284
TITLE: 2 - METHOXYESTRADIOL SUBCONJUNCTIVAL IMPLANT IN A MODEL

OF CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION.
AUTHOR(S): Robinson, M. R. [Reprint Author]; Yuan, P.; Baffi, J. [Reprint Author]; Byrnes, G. [Reprint Author]; Kim, H.; Lutz, R.; Fortman, D.; Csaky, K. G. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Eye Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 3943. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA. May 04-08, 2003. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 2003

AB Purpose: Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) in age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a frequent cause of central vision loss in the United States. The angiogenesis inhibitor 2-methoxyestradiol (2ME2) is an endogenous metabolite of estradiol that shows promise in treating CNV. The goal of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of a 2ME2 subconjunctival implant placed in a rat model of CNV. Methods: The 2ME2 implants used a compressed 2ME2 pellet with a diameter of 1.5 mm and a thickness of 1 mm. The pellets were coated with a 20% (w/v) hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC) solution. A model of rat CNV was done using a previously described Ad-VEGF/CNV model. The implants were inserted into the subconjunctival space of twenty-four Brown Norway rats at the same time an Ad-VEGF subretinal injection was performed to stimulate CNV production. The animals were sacrificed up to two weeks post implantation and the eyes were evaluated histologically for CNV. In vitro release rates were performed by placing the 2ME2 implants in PBS and measuring the drug concentrations over time by HPLC every 24-48 hours, each time replacing the PBS to simulate sink conditions. Results: Twelve rats received 2ME2 implants and twelve rats received sham implants (no drug). Half of the rats were sacrificed after one week and the other half after two. The subconjunctival 2ME2 implants reduced CNV by apprx50% at one week but had no effect at two weeks (Table). NUMBER OF EYES WITH CNV In vitro release rates in PBS showed a burst of drug at the initial assay and further assays were not possible because the cellulose-based implant dissolved rapidly. In vivo, the implants were not grossly visible after 1-week. Conclusions: Trans-scleral delivery of 2ME2 using a subconjunctival implant was effective in a rat CNV model at 1-week. A longer release implant is being evaluated to potentially yield a more effective long-term response in the CNV model.

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002214317 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11950241
TITLE: Safety and pharmacokinetics of intravitreal 2-methoxyestradiol implants in normal rabbit and pharmacodynamics in a rat model of choroidal neovascularization.
AUTHOR: Robinson M R; Baffi J; Yuan P; Sung C; Byrnes G; Cox T A; Csaky K G
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Eye Institute, NIH, 10 Center Dr/MSC 1863, Bldg 10/Room 10N112, Bethesda, MD 20892-1863, USA.. robinsonm@nei.nih.gov
SOURCE: Experimental eye research, (2002 Feb) Vol. 74, No. 2, pp. 309-17.
Journal code: 0370707. ISSN: 0014-4835.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 30 May 2002
Entered Medline: 29 May 2002

AB Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) is the leading cause of severe vision loss associated with age-related macular degeneration. As the pathogenesis of CNV formation is better understood, mechanism-based therapies, including the use of antiangiogenesis inhibitors, have been investigated. 2-methoxyestradiol (2ME2), an endogenous metabolite of estradiol, has been shown in the chick allantoic membrane model and the corneal micropocket assay to have antiangiogenic properties. The authors sought to determine the safety and pharmacokinetics of sustained-release intravitreal 2ME2 implants in normal rabbit and their efficacy in a rat model of CNV. 2ME2 implants were constructed using two designs: implant A, a silicone-based reservoir implant for the rabnbit eye, and implant B, a microimplant matrix design for the rat eye. In vitro release rates of both implants were determined. New Zealand white (NZW) rabbits had implant A placed in the vitreous cavity of one eye and the ocular toxicity was evaluated by clinical examination, serial electroretinography (ERG), and histopathology over a 28 week period. The steady state clearance of 2ME2 in the rabbit eye was calculated from in vivo release rates divided by steady state vitreous concentrations. A CNV model in the Brown-Norway rat was performed by injecting an adenoviral vector encoding human vascular endothelial growth factor in the subretinal space. Following the injection, a 2ME2 or sham (no drug) microimplant was placed in the vitreous cavity. Animals were killed over a 3 week period and the eyes examined for CNV by histopathology. Results showed that following a short burst, the release rate of implant A followed zero-order kinetics, typical of reservoir devices, and the cumulative release of implant B was proportional to the square root of time, as expected for a matrix delivery device. The safety studies in normal rabbit showed no ocular toxicities by clinical examination, ERG, and histopathology. Pharmacokinetic evaluation in the rabbit showed mean 2ME2 vitreous levels within the therapeutic range for the inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation. The experimental rat model showed a significant reduction in CNV in eyes treated with the 2ME2 implant. In conclusion, sustained-release 2ME2 intravitreal implants, which can be designed to deliver potentially therapeutic vitreous levels of 2ME2 for an extended period of time, appeared to be safe in normal rabbit and effective in a rat model of CNV. Sustained-release 2ME2 intravitreal implants may hold promise in the treatment of recurrent CNV refractory to standard therapy.

L31 ANSWER 9 OF 10 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001050805 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: IBC's 6th annual conference on angiogenesis: Novel therapeutic developments.
AUTHOR: Mousa, S.A. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: DuPont Pharmaceuticals Co., Wilmington, DE, United States.
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, (2001) Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 387-391.
ISSN: 1354-3784 CODEN: EOIDER
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 012 Ophthalmology
014 Radiology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2001

AB Angiogenesis is a process that is dependent upon co-ordinate production of angiogenesis stimulatory and inhibitory (angiostatic) molecules. Any imbalance in this regulatory circuit may lead to the development of a number of angiogenesis-mediated diseases. Angiogenesis is a multi-step process including activation, adhesion, migration, proliferation and transmigration of endothelial cells across cell matrices to or from new capillaries and from existing vessels. Angiogenesis is a process involved in the formation of new vessels by sprouting from pre-existing vessels. In contrast, vessel rudiments are sorted by a process termed vasculogenesis. Endothelial heterogeneity and organ specificity might contribute to differences in the response to different anti-angiogenic mechanisms (cultured EC versus microvascular EC isolated from different tissues). Under normal physiological conditions in mature organisms, endothelial cell turnover or angiogenesis is extremely slow (from months to years). However, angiogenesis can be activated for a limited time in certain situations such as wound healing and ovulation. In certain pathological states, such as human metastasis (oncology) and ocular neovascularisation, disorders including diabetic retinopathy and age-related macular degeneration (ophthalmology), there is excessive and sustained angiogenesis. Hence, understanding the mechanisms involved in the regulation of angiogenesis could have a major impact in the prevention and treatment of pathological angiogenic processes. Additionally, endothelial cells play a major role in the modelling of blood vessels. The interplay of growth factors, cell adhesion molecules, matrix proteases and specific signal transduction pathways either in the maintenance of the quiescent state or in the reactivation of endothelial cells is critical in physiological and pathological angiogenic processes.

L31 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:274131 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000274131
TITLE: Sustained-release intraocular implant for 2-methoxyestradiol; An angiostatic agent for the treatment of choroidal neovascularization.
AUTHOR(S): Ross, M. L. [Reprint author]; Lutz, R. J. [Reprint author]; Yuan, P.; King, B. A. [Reprint author]; Whitcup, S. M.; Robinson, M. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bioengineering and Physical Sciences Program, OD, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: IOVS, (March 15, 2000) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. S770. print. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association in Vision and Opthalmology. Fort Lauderlade, Florida, USA. April 30-May 05, 2000. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jun 2000

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:50 ON 09 JAN 2009
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                OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT
                ? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR
                ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC?
                OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L33          44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND EYE
L34          33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A)DELIVER?)
L35           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 NOT L24

FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:29:10 ON 09 JAN 2009
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US  20080287535 20 NOV 2008
DE 102008000872 13 NOV 2008
EP      1992620 19 NOV 2008
JP   2008291018 04 DEC 2008
WO   2008141234 20 NOV 2008
GB      2449363 19 NOV 2008
FR      2915993 14 NOV 2008
RU      2338533 20 NOV 2008
CA      2587880 04 NOV 2008

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L36             STR
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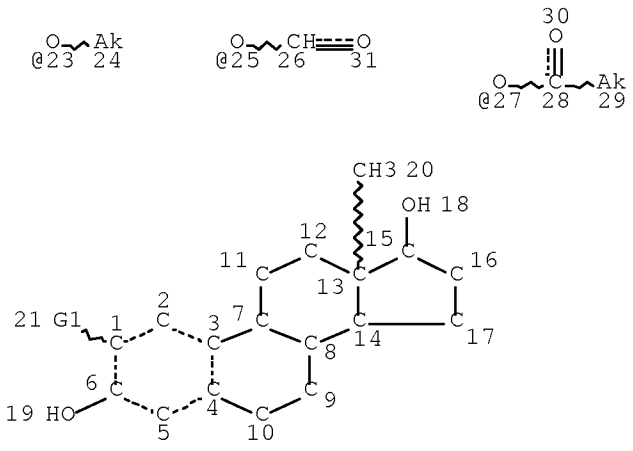


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NUMBER OF NODES IS  30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

ATTRIBUTES SPECIFIED AT SEARCH-TIME:
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L38          34 SEA FILE=MARPAT SSS FUL L36 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)

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L39          34 S L38
L40           8 S L39 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR PRY<1993)

     FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:30:59 ON 09 JAN 2009
L41           8 S L40

L41  ANSWER 1 OF 8  MARPAT  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        125:212668  MARPAT  Full-text
TITLE:                   Synergistic compositions containing
                         poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase ligands as antitumor
                         or anti-retroviral agents
INVENTOR(S):             Kun, Ernest; Mendeleyev, Jerome; Kirsten, Eva
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Octamer, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 116 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  9
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 9622791         A1   19960801       WO 1996-US420    19960116
         W:  AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU,
             IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,
             MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN
         RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR,
             IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
             ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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US 5877185	A	19990302	US 1995-377584	19950113
AU 9648975	A	19960814	AU 1996-48975	19960116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-377584	19950123
			US 1991-780809	19911022
			US 1992-893429	19920604
			US 1992-965541	19921102
			US 1993-60409	19930512
			US 1993-76313	19930611
			US 1993-87566	19930702
			WO 1996-US420	19960116

AB Novel synergistic compns. useful for inactivating viruses or inducing apoptosis in tumor cells and for treating cancer or retroviral infections comprise ≥1 ligand that oxidatively attacks a Zn finger of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (I) in combination with (a) an agent that decreases cellular levels of GSH and (b) a ligand that noncovalently binds to the nicotinamide site of I but does not effect Zn ejection from a Zn finger of I. Inactivation of I prevents poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation and repression of nuclear Ca2+/Mg2+-dependent endonuclease, the enzyme responsible for DNA degradation and apoptosis. Compds. which oxidize the Cys-X2-Cys-X4-His-X4-Cys (CCHC) sequence in the Zn finger domain of I include benzopyrone, benzamide, isoquinolone, estrane, and trans-3,4-diphenyl-3-hexene derivs. Thus, 4-iodo-3-nitrobenzoic acid, 4-iodo-3-nitrosobenzoic acid, or 3-nitrobenzoic acid, each in combination with DL-buthionine sulfoximine (an inhibitor of GSH biosynthesis), showed rapid synergistic cytocidal effects in both Molt-4 and L-1210 cells; buthionine sulfoximine decreased the rate at which the active nitroso compds. (formed metabolically from the nitro compds.) were chemical reduced and inactivated by GSH.

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:35983 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Method of alkylating estrone derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Seilz, Carsten; Huebl, Dieter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9409024	A1	19940428	WO 1993-EP2905	19931021
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4235657	A1	19940623	DE 1992-4235657	19921022
CA 2147374	A1	19940428	CA 1993-2147374	19931021
EP 665849	A1	19950809	EP 1993-923513	19931021
EP 665849	B1	19970827		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09505800	T	19970610	JP 1993-509658	19931021
AT 157371	T	19970915	AT 1993-923513	19931021
ES 2108882	T3	19980101	ES 1993-923513	19931021
US 5621124	A	19970415	US 1995-424280	19950526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1992-4235657	19921022
			WO 1993-EP2905	19931021

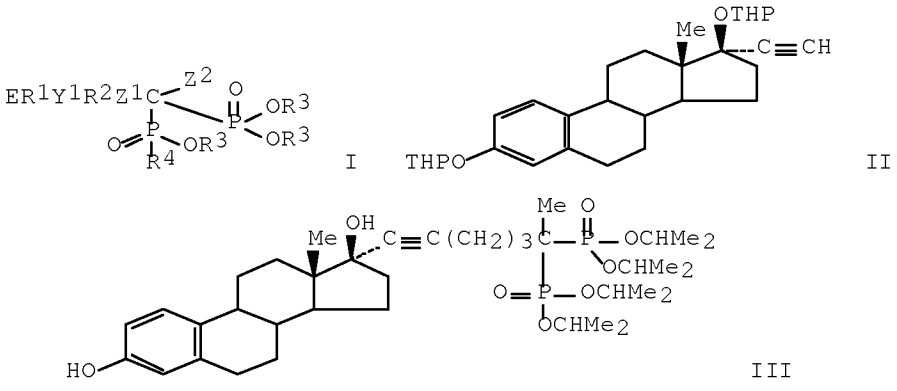
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 121:35983
AB The invention concerns a method of alkylating estrone (I) derivs. A suspension of a I derivative (5-20, especially 8-15 weight%) in DMF is

prepared A carbonic acid diester (1-5, especially 2-4 mol per alkylated OH group) is added, as well as a guanidine and/or an alkylguanidine catalyst (1-10, especially 3-7 mol% based on I derivative). The mixture is freed of oxygen, and then warmed continuously to 100-200° (especially 130-170°), allowing reaction to proceed at the resulting pressure for 3-36 h. For example, a solution of I, (MeO)2CO, and tetramethylguanidine in DMF at 40° was deoxygenated with introduction of N in an ultrasound bath, then stirred in an autoclave for 24 h at 130° to give I Me ether in 96% yield and 99% purity. In contrast, much lower purity was obtained by omitting the deoxygenation step (90%), by using KOBu-tert catalyst (57%), or by using other solvents (THF < 30%, Bu glycol acetate < 25%).

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:134926 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of estrogen bisphosphonates for treatment of bone diseases
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Toshio; Katsumata, Takashi; Yamamoto, Michihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 33 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05222073	A	19930831	JP 1992-59642	19920213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-59642 19920213
GI



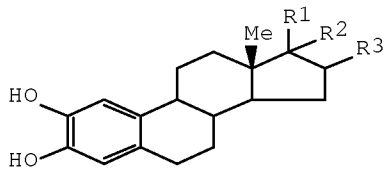
AB The title compds. [I; E = estrogen residue; R1 = bond, alkylene; R2 = alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene; R3 = H, alkyl; R4 = OH, alkyl, alkoxy; Y1 = bond, O, S(O)n (wherein n = 0, 1, 2), NR5 (wherein R5 = H, alkyl), CONR6 (wherein R6 = H, alkyl); Z1 = bond, O, S, NH; Z2 = H, alkyl, alkylthio, OH, NH2], useful in treating such bone diseases as osteoporosis, are prepared A solution of 1.6M BuLi/hexane was added to a solution of estratriene II (THP =

tetrahydro-2-pyranyl) in THF at 0° and stirred at room temperature, to the solution was added I(CH2)3CMe[PO(OCHMe2)2]2, and the solution was stirred at room temperature and then acidified to pH 1 to give 96% bisphosphonate III. I at 3 mg/kg s.c. per day in mice for 3 wk gave a bone salt concentration of 120.4 ± 3.96 mg/cm2, vs. 103.1 ± 2.25 mg/cm2 for controls.

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:188569 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of catechol estrogen-cyclodextrin inclusion compounds and their use as inhibitors for peroxylipids
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Tatsuhiko; Yukimura, Sadaaki; Ishida, Naoko; Ooishi, Shigeko; Yagi, Kunio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oyo Seikagaku Kenkyusho, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05178883	A	19930720	JP 1991-275001	19910927

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-275001 19910927
GI



I

AB Peroxylipid inhibitors, useful for treatment of inflammation and cardiovascular diseases, etc., contain inclusion compds. of catechol estrogens I (R1 = OH; R2 = H, ethynyl; R1R2 may be O; R3 = H, OH) with β- or γ-cyclodextrin or their derivs. The inclusion compds. show much better water-solubility than the estrogens themselves. 2-Hydroxyestradiol (II) was ultrasonicated with β-cyclodextrin in H2O to give 84% inclusion compound, which inhibited peroxylipid formation as strongly as II itself. LD50 of the inclusion compound was 1910 mg/kg i.p. in mice. Tablets were formulated containing the inclusion compound 60, lactose 60, starch 174, talc 5, and Mg stearate 1 mg.

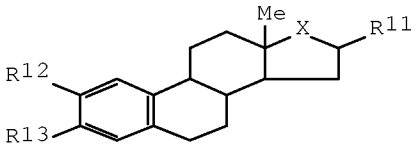
L41 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:117610 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of catechol estrogen glycosides as lipid peroxidation inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Takehiko; Komura, Sadaaki; Ishida, Naoko; Ohishi, Nobuko; Yagi, Kunio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Applied Biochemistry, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 535595	A2	19930407	EP 1992-116648	19920929
EP 535595	A3	19930505		
EP 535595	B1	19970702		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 05170786	A	19930709	JP 1991-278973	19911001
JP 3034093	B2	20000417		
JP 05170790	A	19930709	JP 1991-293801	19911015
JP 05170787	A	19930709	JP 1991-293802	19911015
JP 3034095	B2	20000417		
JP 05202092	A	19930810	JP 1991-303874	19911024
JP 3034098	B2	20000417		
JP 05294991	A	19931109	JP 1992-125471	19920420
JP 3128579	B2	20010129		
JP 05294987	A	19931109	JP 1992-125472	19920420
JP 3128580	B2	20010129		
CA 2078804	A1	19930402	CA 1992-2078804	19920922
CA 2078804	C	20030225		
US 5405944	A	19950411	US 1992-950512	19920925
EP 688785	A2	19951227	EP 1995-113118	19920929
EP 688785	A3	19970108		
EP 688785	B1	20000105		
R: DE, FR, GB				
US 5739302	A	19980414	US 1994-322711	19941005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1991-278973 19911001
JP 1991-293801 19911015
JP 1991-293802 19911015
JP 1991-303874 19911024
JP 1992-125471 19920420
JP 1992-125472 19920420
US 1992-950512 19920925
EP 1992-116648 19920929

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 119:117610
GI



I

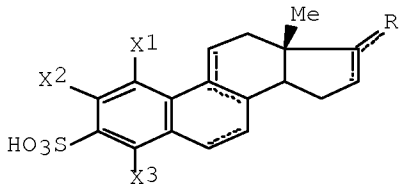
AB Title compds. (I; X = CO, CR10R2; R10, R12, R13 = OH, glycosyloxy; R2 = H, ethynyl; R11 = H, OH, glycosyloxy), were prepared Thus, estradiol was converted to the diacetate with Ac2O pyridine (100%) and the diacetate was heated with AlCl3/AcCl in PhNO2 to give 85% 2-acetylestradiol 17-acetate, which was converted to 2-hydroxyestradiol 17-acetate 3-benzyl ether, which was condensed with acetobromoglucose using CdCO3 in refluxing benzene to give

63.3% coupling product. This was saponified and hydrogenolyzed to give 2-hydroxyestradiol 2-(β-D-glucopyranoside). This at 1 nM in rat liver homogenate gave 77% inhibition of lipid peroxidn.

L41 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 114:43309 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of sulfonic acid-substituted aromatic steroids as inhibitors of steroid 5α-reductase
INVENTOR(S): Holt, Dennis Alan; Metcalf, Brian Walter; Levy, Mark Alan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corp., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 375347	A1	19900627	EP 1989-313260	19891219
EP 375347	B1	19941221		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4970205	A	19901113	US 1988-290020	19881223
IL 91968	A	19941021	IL 1989-91968	19891012
CN 1051181	A	19910508	CN 1989-108217	19891024
CA 2005215	A1	19900623	CA 1989-2005215	19891212
ZA 8909669	A	19901128	ZA 1989-9669	19891218
DK 8906451	A	19900624	DK 1989-6451	19891219
ES 2066003	T3	19950301	ES 1989-313260	19891219
AU 8947005	A	19900628	AU 1989-47005	19891220
AU 627528	B2	19920827		
JP 02225494	A	19900907	JP 1989-330927	19891220
AU 9229602	A	19930121	AU 1992-29602	19921124
AU 655691	B2	19950105		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-290020 19881223
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 114:43309
GI



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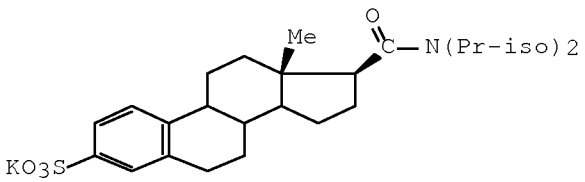


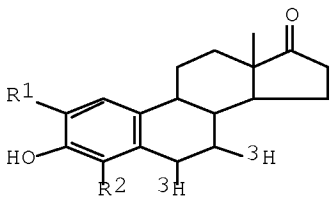
II

AB Title steroids I [X1, X2, X3 = H, Cl, F, Br, iodo, CF3, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, CN, NO2, N(R1)2, CO2R1, CHO; R = (1) α-H, α-OH, or α-OAc, and/or various carbonyl-containing mono- or divalent radicals, (2) β-acylamino, β-cyano, or β-tetrazolyl and α-H, (3) keto, etc.; R1 = H, alkyl] and their salts were prepared For example, Me estrone underwent a sequence of conversion to its enol triflate, aminocarbonylation using (iso-Pr)2NH, hydrogenation of Δ16, and demethylation of 3-OMe to give 3-hydroxyestr-1,3,5(10)-triene-17β-(N,N-diisopropylcarboxamide). Acylation of 3-OH with Me2NC(S)Cl, isomerization, and hydrolysis gave the 3-thiol, which was oxidized by O and KOH in DMF to give K estratrienesulfonate derivative II. The inhibition constant (Ki) of II for steroid 5α-reductase from hyperplastic human prostate was 10 nM. Ten I are claimed, and prepns. with data are given for addnl. precursors of I.

L41 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 111:3759 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Radioassay of catechol estrogen receptor for breast cancer diagnosis
INVENTOR(S): Kubodera, Akiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Development Corp. of Japan, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63090762	A	19880421	JP 1986-235646	19861003
JP 2556843	B2	19961127		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-235646 19861003
GI



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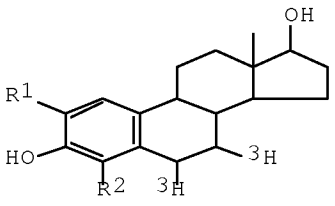


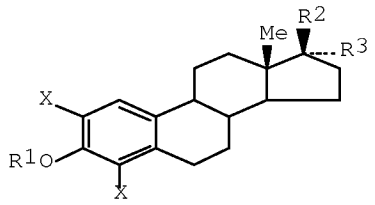
II

AB Catechol estrogen receptor in cells is assayed with labeled catechol estrogens. [6,7-3H]-2,3-Dihydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-one and [6,7-3H]-3,4-dihydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-one were prepared from [6,7-3H]-3-hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-one. Tissues from rats with exptl. induced breast cancer were chopped, homogenized, centrifuged, and the supernatant was mixed with an equal volume of TEDA-buffer containing 0.5% Norit SX-3 and 0.05% dextrin (III) and again centrifuged at 800 + g and 4° for 15 min. The cell membrane fraction was incubated with [6,7-3H]estrogen (+ cold estrogen 0.5-10 mM), and then with III at 4° for 15 min, centrifuged at 800 + g for 15 min, and the supernatant was counted for receptor determination

L41 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 102:216030 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Compounds and compositions for inhibiting estrogen sulfotransferase activity, and intermediates for them
INVENTOR(S): Brooks, Samuel C.; Horwitz, Jerome P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wayne State University, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4496555	A	19850129	US 1983-515335	19830719

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-515335 19830719
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 102:216030
GI



I

AB The preparation of a series of deoxyestrone derivs. (I) [R1 = phenyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl; R2 = R3 = OH, H, = O; X = halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy] to be used as estrogen sulfotransferase [9032-76-2] inhibitors for the prevention of blastocyst implantation is described.

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

L42 912 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("D'AMATO R"? OR "DAMATO R"? OR "D AMATO R"?)/AU
L43 186 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "FOLKMAN M"?/AU
L44 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 AND L42
L45 298 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L42 OR L43)) AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR? OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANGIOGENETIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L46 60 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND EYE
L47 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A) DELIVER?)
L48 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L47 AND (MAMMAL? OR HUMAN)
L49 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L44 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR? OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANGIOGENETIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L50 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 OR L49
L51 20 DUP REM L50 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:193684 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:249258
TITLE: Method for the inhibition of angiogenesis or cancer using protective antigen related molecules
INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Michael S.; D'Amato, Robert J.; Christensen, Kenneth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Children's Medical Center Corporation, USA; Fellows of Harvard College
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006023332	A2	20060302	WO 2005-US28296	20050810

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,

TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-603239P P 20040820

AB The present invention develops a therapy for cancers using the protective antigen related mols. (PARMs) without anthrax lethal factor with antiangiogenic or anticancer properties. The invention describes a method of inhibiting an angiogenic disease/disorder or cancer. The invention also claims the application of PARMs to those at risk for developing cancer or an angiogenic disease/disorder by administering to a mammal an angiogenesis-inhibiting or cancer inhibiting amount of an PARMs.

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:82015 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700078216
TITLE: Use of nitrogen substituted thalidomide analogs for the treatment of macular degenerator.
AUTHOR(S): Anonymous; Shah, Jamshed H. [Inventor]; Conner, Barry P. [Inventor]; Swartz, Glenn M. [Inventor]; Hunsucker, Kimberly A. [Inventor]; Rougas, John [Inventor]; D'Amato, Robert J. [Inventor]; Pribluda, Victor [Inventor]; Treston, Anthony [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brookeville, MD USA
ASSIGNEE: Celgene Corporation
PATENT INFORMATION: US 07153867 20061226
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (DEC 26 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 2007
AB The present invention comprises a group of compounds that effectively inhibit angiogenesis. More specifically, nitrogen-substituted thalidomide analogs and di-substituted thalidomide analogs have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis. Importantly, these compounds can be administered orally.

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:28491 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700027040
TITLE: Antiangiogenic effect of oral 2-methoxyestradiol on choroidal neovascularization in mice.
AUTHOR(S): Funakoshi, Taisaku; Birsner, Amy E.; D'Amato, Robert J. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Vasc Biol Program, Childrens Hosp, 300 Longwood Ave,Karp 11-210, Boston, MA 02115 USA
robert.damato@childrens.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Experimental Eye Research, (NOV 2006) Vol. 83, No. 5, pp. 1102-1107.
CODEN: EXERA6. ISSN: 0014-4835.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2006

AB We evaluated the efficacy of systemic 2-methoxyestradiol (2ME2) in a laser-induced murime model of choroidal neovascularization (CNV). C57BL/6J mice (8 week old males) were used in this study and divided into four groups. After laser treatment, daily oral treatment with vehicle control, and 30, 50, and 75 mg/kg of 2ME2 was started. Two weeks after laser treatment, digital images of CNV were obtained from fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran (FITC-dextran) angiography and choroidal flat mount after FITC-dextran perfusion. These images were quantified by NIH image software. Analysis of images from both FITC-dextran angiography and choroidal flat mount with FITC-dextran perfusion demonstrated that the 2ME2 treated groups showed a statistically significant, dose-dependent decrease in CNV. No toxicity or weight loss was observed during the treatment. Significant antiangiogenic effects of oral 2ME2 on laser induced CNV were observed. Since 2ME2 (Panzem (R)) has demonstrated good safety in phase I/II trials for cancer, it has the potential to be used as a novel oral treatment for age-related macular degeneration. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 20 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007245297 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Ocular versus extraocular neovascularization: Mirror images or vague resemblances.
AUTHOR: Campochiaro, Peter A. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States. pcampo@jhmi.edu
AUTHOR: Campochiaro, Peter A. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Maumenee 719, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 600 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9277, United States. pcampo@jhmi.edu
AUTHOR: Campochiaro, Peter A. (correspondence); Alani, Rhoda; Nathans, Jeremy; Semenza, Gregg; Tuder, Rubin; Wagner, Elizabeth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States. pcampo@jhmi.edu
AUTHOR: Alitalo, Kari
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedicum Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.
AUTHOR: Brooks, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: New York University, New York, NY, United States.
AUTHOR: Caldwell, Ruth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA, United States.
AUTHOR: Carmeliet, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium.
AUTHOR: Claudio, Pier Paolo; Giordano, Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, United States.
AUTHOR: D'Amato, Robert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Children's Hospital, Harvard, Boston, MA, United States.
AUTHOR: Das, Arup
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, United States.
AUTHOR: De Martin, Rainer
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.
AUTHOR: Detmar, Michael; Neri, Dario
CORPORATE SOURCE: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.
AUTHOR: Ferrara, Napoleone
CORPORATE SOURCE: Genentech, San Francisco, CA, United States.
AUTHOR: Frank, Robert N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, United States.
AUTHOR: Fruttiger, Marcus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research, London, United Kingdom.
AUTHOR: Grant, Maria
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, United States.
AUTHOR: Hammes, Hans-Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany.
AUTHOR: Hellstrom, Mats
CORPORATE SOURCE: AngioGenetics Sweden AB, Goteborg, Sweden.
AUTHOR: Hinton, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Doheny Eye Institute, Los Angeles, CA, United States.
AUTHOR: Keshet, Eli
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hadassah Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.
AUTHOR: Koch, Alisa
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States.
AUTHOR: Lang, Richard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati, OH, United States.
AUTHOR: McDonald, Donald
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California, San Francisco, CA, United States.
AUTHOR: Neufeld, Gera
CORPORATE SOURCE: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel.
AUTHOR: Plouet, Jean
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut des Vaisseaux et du Sang, Paris, France.
AUTHOR: Sheibani, Nader
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, United States.
AUTHOR: Shima, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eyetech Pharmaceuticals, Woburn, MA, United States.
AUTHOR: Thorpe, Philip
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Texas Southwestern, Dallas, TX, United States.
AUTHOR: Volpert, Olga
CORPORATE SOURCE: Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, United States.
AUTHOR: Weber, Bernhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Wurzburg, Germany.
AUTHOR: Wiegand, Stanley
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Tarrytown, NY, United States .

SOURCE: Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, (Feb 2006) Vol. 47, No. 2, pp. 462-474.
Refs: 116
ISSN: 0146-0404 CODEN: IOVSDA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 012 Ophthalmology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jun 2007
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jun 2007

AB There are several pieces of evidence that suggest that neovascularization differs depending on its location within the body and the underlying disease process. EG-VEGF and BV8 stimulate angiogenesis in some tissues and not others. They may be unique or there may be other tissue-specific stimulators of angiogenesis that have not yet been identified. Their existence indicates that the "formula" for angiogenesis may have different " ingredients" in

different tissues. The norrin/Fz4 ligand-receptor pair controls organ-specific vascularization in the retina and inner ear, which suggests that a signaling system used throughout the body may have a structurally unrelated ligand in one or two tissues that use the system for a specific purpose - perhaps adding to local diversity in regulation of the vasculature. HIF-1 is a central player, because it upregulates several proangiogenic proteins, but it does not upregulate the same ones in all cells; therefore, it may have somewhat different effects in different tissues. Id proteins are transcription factors that downregulate the antiangiogenic TSP1 and the proangiogenic receptor CXCR4. Their effect on angiogenesis in a particular tissue or disease process varies depending on which of these two opposite effects predominates. The local environment influences gene expression in endothelial cells. Endothelial cells participating in neovascularization express proteins that are not expressed in endothelial cells of normal vessels, forming the basis for vascular targeting. Even normal vascular cells in different tissues express different proteins, which has led to the concept of "molecular ZIP codes." Differences in gene expression underlie differences in cell response to various signaling molecules and are likely to contribute to different responses to proangiogenic and antiangiogenic molecules in different vascular beds. There are many examples of vascular cells in different tissues, or sometimes in the same tissue, that respond to the same stimulus in different ways. In some cases, the mechanism is known or suspected, and in other cases it is not. 1. Cells can be programmed to respond to the same angiogenic stimulus in different ways. This programming is exemplified by tip and stalk cells, specialized endothelial cells that occur in close proximity and respond to VEGF in different ways. 2. A receptor expressed in different cells may act differently. For example, in vascular endothelial cells, Ang2 blocks phosphorylation of Tie2; but when Tie2 is expressed in other cell types, Ang2 promotes phosphorylation of Tie2 rather than blocking it. It is not known whether such differences also exist among different types of endothelial cells. 3. Increased expression of VEGF can stimulate sprouting of new vessels from some vascular beds, but not others. Permissive factors are needed for VEGF to induce sprouting, and in some vascular beds they are constitutively expressed. 4. Increased expression of Ang1 promotes neovascularization in skin and suppresses it in the retina and choroid. The mechanism causing this difference is not known. 5. Increased expression of TIMP1 blocks neovascularization in some tissues, but stimulates it in the retina. A possible explanation for the different effects of proteinases or proteinase inhibitors in different settings is that proteolytic cleavage of ECM or ECM-associated proteins can yield both stimulators and inhibitors of angiogenesis, and one or the other may predominate, depending on the specific makeup of the ECM in a tissue. 6. Cell types that are unique to a certain tissue, such as the RPE, may influence new vessel growth or regression, adding to local differences. The tissue-specific aspects of angiogenesis have several important implications. It should not be assumed that experiments in chick chorioallantoic membrane, the cornea, or tumor models predict what will happen with regard to retinal and choroidal neovascularization. Normal retinal vascular development is, at best, an imperfect model of retinal neovascularization in adults. Although these processes have some similarities, they also have many differences, and effects of drugs or gene products on retinal vascular development may not predict effects on retinal neovascularization. Likewise, just because one VEGF antagonist inhibits retinal vascular development and another one does not, it does not follow that the latter one is safer in adults. In several respects, mature retinal vessels in adults do not behave like newly developed retinal vessels in neonates. The potential for developmental stage-specific effects on ocular vessels should not be overlooked. Increased expression of VEGF in RPE cells during embryonic life results in thickening of the choroid due to increased developmental growth, but if VEGF is expressed in the RPE in adult animals, there is no phenotype. It appears that embryonic choroidal vessels

are responsive to VEGF, but adult choroidal vessels are not. This is similar to the developmental window between P0 and P7 when the superficial capillaries of the retina are responsive to VEGF. Also, although increased expression of VEGF does not cause sprouting of new vessels from adult choriocapillaris, it does not mean that that VEGF does not provide survival signals to the choriocapillaris in adults. VEGF is essential for the maintenance of fenestrated capillaries in several organs, and since the choriocapillaris is fenestrated, the effects of long-term VEGF blockade should be studied. Caution should be exercised in designing clinical trials to investigate a drug for retinal or choroidal neovascularization based on clinical or preclinical results in other vascular beds. For example, based on the effects of interferon α2a in patients with cutaneous hemagiomas and results in a monkey model in which interferon α2a inhibited iris neovascularization,(115) it was hypothesized that interferon α2a would also inhibit choroidal neovascularization. However in a large trial, patients with neovascular AMD treated with interferon α2a did worse than patients treated with placebo.(116) Although it is important to identify differences among different types of neovascularization, it is equally important to identify similarities. The central role of VEGF as a stimulator and survival signal in most types of neovascularization makes it a major therapeutic target. VEGF antagonists have been found to provide benefit for tumor angiogenesis and choroidal neovascularization, and several new VEGF antagonists are being tested for each indication. Another VEGF family member, P1GF, has been implicated as a stimulator of both tumor and ocular angiogenesis, and two other family members, VEGF-C and -D, function primarily as stimulators of lymphangiogenesis, but they can also stimulate angiogenesis. Thus, it is reasonable to attempt to neutralize all members of the VEGF family in the treatment of retinal and choroidal neovascularization. VEGF antagonists are not likely to be displaced in the treatment of choroidal neovascularization, but rather will serve as the foundation to which other drugs are added. Likely candidates are antagonists of Tie2, PDGF-B, and integrins, to eliminate survival signals for new vessels and, we hope, allow for regression. Because HIF-1 upregulates several angiogenic factors, it is also an appealing target, because antagonizing it should resemble combination treatment. Finally, unlike many organs, the eye affords good opportunities for local, sustained delivery. In addition to identifying molecular targets and developing good antagonists, a critical challenge for the future is to determine pharmacokinetics with different modes of administration and to optimize delivery.

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905611 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:361102
TITLE: Compounds and methods for the use of estrogens as anti-mitotic agents to inhibit neovascularization in eye diseases
INVENTOR(S): D'Amato, Robert J.; Folkman, M. Judah
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 77,142.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040214807	A1	20041028	US 2004-789471	20040227
US 5504074	A	19960402	US 1993-102767	19930806
EP 1640009	A1	20060329	EP 2005-16659	19940802
EP 1640009	B1	20081015		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT				
EP 1927359	A2	20080604	EP 2008-2915	19940802
EP 1927359	A3	20080611		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5661143	A	19970826	US 1995-571265	19951212
US 5892069	A	19990406	US 1997-838699	19970425
US 6528676	B1	20030304	US 1999-243158	19990202
US 20030236408	A1	20031225	US 2001-780650	20010212
US 7109187	B2	20060919		
US 20020165212	A1	20021107	US 2002-77142	20020215
US 6908910	B2	20050621		
US 20020119959	A1	20020829	US 2002-80076	20020221
US 6723858	B2	20040420		
US 20030055029	A1	20030320	US 2002-255652	20020925
US 20030096800	A1	20030522	US 2002-280831	20021025
US 7012070	B2	20060314		
US 20030195180	A1	20031016	US 2003-379991	20030303
US 20040072813	A1	20040415	US 2003-617150	20030710
US 6930128	B2	20050816		
US 20050020555	A1	20050127	US 2004-918627	20040812
US 7081477	B2	20060725		
US 20060079576	A1	20060413	US 2005-230375	20050519
US 7381848	B2	20080603		
US 20060183727	A1	20060817	US 2006-402386	20060412
US 7291610	B2	20071106		
JP 2008120839	A	20080529	JP 2008-41709	20080222
JP 2008120840	A	20080529	JP 2008-41711	20080222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1993-102767	A1	19930806
	US 1995-571265	A3	19951212
	US 1997-838699	A3	19970425
	US 1999-243158	A1	19990202
	US 2002-77142	A2	20020215
	EP 1994-924120	A3	19940802
	EP 2005-16659	A3	19940802
	JP 1995-506502	A3	19940802
	US 1998-19975	B1	19980206
	US 1999-253206	B1	19990219
	US 1999-436610	B1	19991109
	US 2000-580897	A1	20000530

US 2000-580089	A1	20000607
US 2001-780650	A1	20010212
US 2002-80076	A1	20020221
US 2003-617150	A1	20030710
US 2004-918627	A1	20040812

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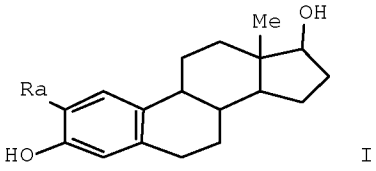


I

AB A method of inhibiting neovascularization in a mammal comprises administering to the mammal a neovascularization-inhibiting amount of an estrogenic compound of the formula (I):.

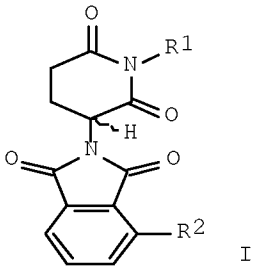
L51 ANSWER 6 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133428 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:170084
TITLE: Preparation and anti-tumor activity of nitrogen-substituted thalidomide analogs
INVENTOR(S): Shah, Jamshed H.; Conner, Barry P.; Swartz, Glenn M., Jr.; Hunsucker, Kimberly A.; Rougas, John; D'Amato, Robert; Pribluda, Victor; Treston, Anthony
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Children's Medical Center Corporation, USA; Entremed, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003014315	A2	20030220	WO 2002-US25112	20020806
WO 2003014315	A3	20030417		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,

	BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2457319		A1	20030220	CA 2002-2457319	20020806
AU 2002323063		A1	20030224	AU 2002-323063	20020806
AU 2002323063		B2	20071108		
US 20030139451		A1	20030724	US 2002-213294	20020806
US 7153867		B2	20061226		
EP 1423115		A2	20040602	EP 2002-757019	20020806
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2004538322		T	20041224	JP 2003-519445	20020806
NZ 531294		A	20051125	NZ 2002-531294	20020806
ZA 2004000924		A	20060426	ZA 2004-924	20040204
US 20070105903		A1	20070510	US 2006-513291	20060829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 2001-310261P	P 20010806
				US 2002-213294	A3 20020806
				WO 2002-US25112	W 20020806

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:170084
GI



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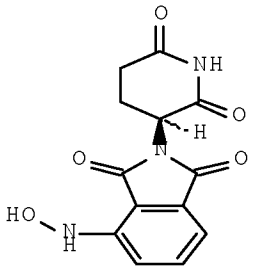

II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, OH, CH3, CH2OZ, etc.; R2 = NHNH2, NHOH, NHOR3; R3 = pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, etc.; Z = H, alkyl and related analogs] are prepared For instance, N-CBz-L-glutamine was converted to the corresponding imide (THF, CDI) and deprotected (HOAc, HBr) to the corresponding amine•HBr. This intermediate was reacted with 3-nitrophthalic anhydride (DMF, HOAc, 70-80°, 18 h) and converted to II (Dioxane, H2NNH2, 10%Pd-C). I are angiogenesis inhibitors and can be administered orally.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261008 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:281097
TITLE: Angiostatin fragments and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Folkman, M. Judah; O'Reilly, Michael S.; Cao, Yihai; Sim, Kim Lee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 96 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 335,325.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030064926	A1	20030403	US 2002-127066	20020422
US 5639725	A	19970617	US 1994-248629	19940426
US 5792845	A	19980811	US 1994-326785	19941020
US 5885795	A	19990323	US 1995-429743	19950426
US 5837682	A	19981117	US 1996-612788	19960308
US 5945403	A	19990831	US 1997-866735	19970530
US 6024688	A	20000215	US 1998-66028	19980424
US 20020164717	A1	20021107	US 1999-335325	19990617
US 6521439	B2	20030218		
US 20020037847	A1	20020328	US 2001-761120	20010116
US 20010029246	A1	20011011	US 2001-788142	20010216
US 20040002459	A1	20040101	US 2003-402364	20030328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1994-248629	A2	19940426
US 1994-326785	A2	19941020
US 1995-429743	A2	19950426
US 1996-612788	A3	19960308
US 1997-866735	A3	19970530
US 1998-66028	A3	19980424
US 1999-309821	B1	19990511
US 1999-335325	A1	19990617
US 1999-338387	B1	19990622
US 2001-788142	A2	20010216
US 2001-761120	B1	20010116

AB Fragments of an endothelial cell proliferation inhibitor and method of use therefor are provided. The endothelial proliferation inhibitor is a protein derived from plasminogen, or more specifically is an angiostatin fragment. The angiostatin fragments generally correspond to kringle structures occurring within the endothelial cell proliferation inhibitor. The endothelial cell inhibiting activity of these fragments provides a means for inhibiting angiogenesis of tumors and for treating angiogenic-mediated disease. Angiostatin was cloned in Pichia pastoris and purified from fermentation broth by lysine-Sepharose 4B. The purified recombinant angiostatin inhibited the bFGF-driven proliferation of bovine endothelial cells in vitro in a dose dependent manner and suppressed metastases of Lewis lung carcinoma in mice.

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:572618 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300570963
TITLE: A SUBCONJUNCTIVAL IMPLANT FOR DELIVERY OF CYTOCHALASIN

E IN A MODEL OF CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION: A PILOT STUDY.
AUTHOR(S): Kim, H. [Reprint Author]; D'Amato, R. J.; Lutz, R. J. [Reprint Author]; Yuan, P.; Baffi, J.; Wolfe, J. D.; Byrnes, G.; Robinson, M. R.; Csaky, K. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Bioengineering and Physical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 4429. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA. May 04-08, 2003. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003

AB Purpose: Cytochalasin E (Cyto E), an epoxide containing a fungal-derived metabolite, exhibits antiangiogenic activity in vitro and in vivo. The goal of this study was to evaluate the in vitro release rates and efficacy of a Cyto E subconjunctival implant in a rat model of choroidal neovascularization (CNV). Methods: Implants were fabricated using a compressed 2 mm diameter Cyto E pellet coated with uncured 10% (w/v) polyvinylalcohol, a non-reactive biocompatable polymer. In vitro release rates were determined by placing the implants in PBS and measuring the drug concentrations over time by HPLC every 24-72 hours, each time replacing the PBS to simulate sink conditions. Implants were inserted into the subconjunctival space of Brown Norway rats at the same time that an adenoviral vector expressing vascular endothelial growth factor 165 (Ad-VEGF 165) was injected into the subretinal space to stimulate CNV production. The animals were sacrificed at 2 and 3 weeks post-implantation and the eyes were evaluated for the presence of CNV using a FITC-dextran perfusion/flat mount quantitation method. Results: The in vitro release rates showed an initial Cyto E release of 9.8 +- 3.0 ug/day over the initial 4 days followed by a relatively constant release of 4.7 +- 0.8 ug/day between days 5 and 28. Six rats received subconjunctival Cyto E implant and six rats received a sham implant (no drug). Clinically, the implants appeared to be well tolerated and no implant extrusions were noted. No significant quantifiable CNV was not present at 2 weeks in either the Cyto E or sham implant group. However, at 3 weeks, 1/3 eyes with a Cyto E implant showed measurable CNV whereas; 3/3 eyes with a sham implant showed CNV. Conclusions: Sustained-release Cyto E subconjunctival implants can be fabricated for delivery of drug into the posterior pole with relatively steady release over the time course of the CNV model (3 weeks). The rat eyes receiving Cyto E implants showed less production of CNV at 3 weeks compared with the sham group. Efficacy studies are ongoing to further evaluate the potential of Cyto E to treat CNV.

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:637473 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:185418
TITLE: Enantioselective preparation of 3-aminothalidomides for the treatment of diseases that are mediated by abnormal mitosis and/or angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Treston, Anthony; Shah, Jamshed H.; D'Amato, Robert J.; Hunsucker, Kimberly A.; Rougas,

John; Conner, Barry P.; Pribluda, Victor; Swartz, Glenn M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Children's Medical Center Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002064083	A2	20020822	WO 2001-US45229	20011130
WO 2002064083	A3	20030814		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2430669	A1	20020822	CA 2001-2430669	20011130
AU 2002253795	A1	20020828	AU 2002-253795	20011130
AU 2002253795	B2	20070201		
EP 1353672	A2	20031022	EP 2001-270117	20011130
EP 1353672	B1	20071003		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004536784	T	20041209	JP 2002-563880	20011130
AT 374609	T	20071015	AT 2001-270117	20011130
ES 2290091	T3	20080216	ES 2001-270117	20011130
NZ 526683	A	20080328	NZ 2001-526683	20011130
MX 2003PA04699	A	20050125	MX 2003-PA4699	20030528
US 20040147558	A1	20040729	US 2004-433380	20040311
HK 1061354	A1	20080606	HK 2004-102762	20040420
AU 2007201928	A1	20070524	AU 2007-201928	20070501
US 20080306113	A1	20081211	US 2008-148795	20080422

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2000-250219P	P	20001130
AU 2002-253795	A3	20011130
WO 2001-US45229	W	20011130
US 2004-433380	A1	20040311

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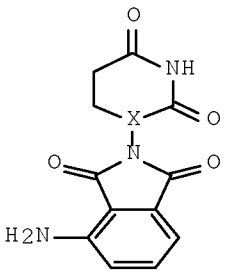

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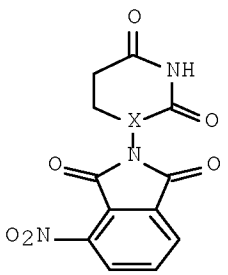


II

AB Title compds. I [X = CH, (R)-enantiomer, (S)-enantiomer, (R,S) racemate] and their formulations were prepared For example, condensation of (3S)-aminoglutarimide, e.g., prepared from N-CBZ-L-glutamine in 2 steps, and 3-nitrophthalic anhydride provided nitrothalidomide II [X = CH, (S)-enantiomer], followed by nitro reduction afforded claimed aminothalidomide I [X = CH, (S)-enantiomer]. In vivo expts. in lung and plasma cell tumor metastatic tumor systems comparing the antitumor activity of the three enantiomeric prepns. of I, demonstrated the S-enantiomer to be the most active enantiomer in each tumor model. Compds. I are useful for the treatment of angiogenesis-associated diseases, e.g., cancer and macular degeneration.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:369251 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:332502
TITLE: Methods and compositions for inhibition of angiogenesis using thalidomide and related compounds
INVENTOR(S): D'Amato, Robert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Children's Medical Center Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1245229	A2	20021002	EP 2002-12280	19940224
EP 1245229	A3	20040506		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
US 5629327	A	19970513	US 1993-168817	19931215
EP 688211	A1	19951227	EP 1994-909773	19940224
EP 688211	B1	20020612		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 20010056114	A1	20011227	US 2001-899344	20010705

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-25046 A 19930301
US 1993-168817 A 19931215
EP 1994-909773 A3 19940224

WO 1994-US1971 W 19940224

US 1997-950673 A3 19971016

US 2000-704054 A3 20001101

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:332502
AB The present invention comprises a group of compds. that effectively inhibit angiogenesis. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds. such as thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 11 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:475378 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200475378
TITLE: Amino derivatives of EM-138 and methods of treating angiogenesis with same.
AUTHOR(S): D'Amato, Robert [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: The Children's Medical Center Corporation
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6420414 20020716
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 16, 2002) Vol. 1260, No. 3. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 2002
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 2002
AB The present invention comprises a group of compounds that effectively inhibit angiogenesis. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compounds such as thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat disease states resulting from angiogenesis. Importantly, these compounds can be administered orally.

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-487780 [53] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-302651; 1997-099505; 2001-535431; 2003-831016; 2005-080215
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-146342 [53]
TITLE: Treatment of angiogenesis -associated eye conditions, especially macular degeneration, comprises administering 2-(2,3-dihydro-1-oxo-1H-isoindol-2-yl)glutaric acid
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR: D'AMATO R J; GREEN S J; MADSEN J; SHAH J H; SWARTZ G M
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIL-N) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENT
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

US 6228879	B1 20010508 (200153)* EN	31[13]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6228879 B1	CIP of	US 1997-950673	19971016
US 6228879 B1	Provisional	US 1998-79422P	19980326
US 6228879 B1		US 1999-277402	19990326

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 6228879 B1	CIP of	US 6071948 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-277402 19990326
US 1997-950673 19971016
US 1998-79422P 19980326

AN 2001-487780 [53] WPIX
CR 1994-302651; 1997-099505; 2001-535431; 2003-831016; 2005-080215
AB US 6228879 B1 UPAB: 20050902
NOVELTY - Treatment of angiogenesis-associated eye conditions in humans or animals comprises administering EM-138 (2-(2,3-dihydro-1-oxo-1H-isoindol-2-yl)glutaric acid).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treatment of angiogenesis-associated eye conditions in humans or animals comprises administering EM-138 of formula (I):
ACTIVITY - Ophthalmological.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Angiogenesis inhibitor .
A rabbit cornea angiogenesis assay is described but no results are given for EM-138.
USE - The method is useful for treating macular degeneration (especially age-related) as well as other diseases associated with corneal, retinal or choroidal neovascularization, e.g. diabetic retinopathy, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma and retrolental fibroplasia.

L51 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:302384 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:361784
TITLE: Comparative evaluation of the antitumor activity of antiangiogenic proteins delivered by gene transfer
AUTHOR(S): Kuo, Calvin J.; Farnebo, Filip; Yu, Evan Y.; Christofferson, Rolf; Swearingen, Rebecca A.; Carter, Robert; Von Recum, Horst A.; Yuan, Jenny; Kamihara, Junne; Flynn, Evelyn; D'Amato, Robert; Folkman, Judah; Mulligan, Richard C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Division of Molecular Medicine, Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, 02115, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2001), 98(8), 4605-4610
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Although the systemic administration of a number of different gene products has been shown to result in the inhibition of angiogenesis and tumor growth in different animal tumor models, the relative potency of those gene products has not been studied rigorously. To address this issue, recombinant adenoviruses encoding angiostatin, endostatin, and the ligand-binding ectodomains of the vascular endothelial growth factor receptors Flk1, Flt1, and neuropilin were generated and used to systemically deliver the different gene products in several different preexisting murine tumor models. Single i.v. injections of viruses encoding soluble forms of Flk1 or Flt1 resulted in ≈80% inhibition of preexisting tumor growth in murine models involving both murine (Lewis lung carcinoma, T241 fibrosarcoma) and human (BxPC3 pancreatic carcinoma) tumors. In contrast, adenoviruses encoding angiostatin, endostatin, or neuropilin were significantly less effective. A strong correlation was observed between the effects of the different viruses on tumor growth and the activity of the viruses in the inhibition of corneal micropocket angiogenesis. These data underscore the need for comparative analyses of different therapeutic approaches that target tumor angiogenesis and provide a rationale for the selection of specific antiangiogenic gene products as lead candidates for use in gene therapy approaches aimed at the treatment of malignant and ocular disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 14 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319947 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100319947
TITLE: Results of the age-related macular degeneration and thalidomide study (AMDATS).
AUTHOR(S): Maguire, M. G. [Reprint author]; Fine, S. L. [Reprint author]; Maguire, A. M. [Reprint author]; D'Amato, R. J.; Singerman, L. J.; AMDATS Research Group
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophthalmology, University of PA, Philadelphia, PA, USA
SOURCE: IOVS, (March 15, 2001) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. S233. print. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. April 29-May 04, 2001.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jul 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

L51 ANSWER 15 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-116273 [10] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-062614
DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-426356 [79]
TITLE: Novel compound for treating angiogenesis-associated diseases, various cancers, tumors and eye diseases
DERWENT CLASS: A26; A35; A85; B02; E16; E17; E36; G04; L03; P43; V05
INVENTOR: D'AMATO R J; FOGLER W; FOGLER W E; GREEN S J; MADSEN J; MADSEN J W; PAPATHANASSIU A E; SHAH J H; SWARTZ G M; DAMATO R J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIL-N) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENT; (CHIL-N) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CORP; (ENTR-N) ENTREMED INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 85

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9958096	A2	19991118	(200010)*	EN	64[0]	
AU 9941837	A	19991129	(200018)	EN		
EP 1091726	A2	20010418	(200123)	EN		
KR 2001052332	A	20010625	(200173)	KO		
JP 2002514578	W	20020521	(200236)	JA	56	
AU 749356	B	20020627	(200254)	EN		
US 6673828	B1	20040106	(200411)	EN		
US 20040127545	A1	20040701	(200444)	EN		
US 7112602	B2	20060926	(200663)	EN		
KR 699968	B1	20070328	(200820)	KO		
CA 2331461	C	20081007	(200868)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9958096	A2	WO 1999-US10287	19990511
US 6673828	B1 Provisional	US 1998-85037P	19980511
US 20040127545	A1 Provisional	US 1998-85037P	19980511
US 7112602	B2 Provisional	US 1998-85037P	19980511
US 6673828	B1 Provisional	US 1998-97384P	19980821
US 20040127545	A1 Provisional	US 1998-97384P	19980821
US 7112602	B2 Provisional	US 1998-97384P	19980821
US 6673828	B1 Provisional	US 1998-108037P	19981112
US 20040127545	A1 Provisional	US 1998-108037P	19981112
US 7112602	B2 Provisional	US 1998-108037P	19981112
AU 9941837	A	AU 1999-41837	19990511
AU 749356	B	AU 1999-41837	19990511
EP 1091726	A2	EP 1999-925585	19990511
US 6673828	B1	US 1999-309464	19990511
US 20040127545	A1 Div Ex	US 1999-309464	19990511
US 7112602	B2 Div Ex	US 1999-309464	19990511
JP 2002514578	W	JP 2000-547948	19990511
KR 2001052332	A	KR 2000-712550	20001109
KR 699968	B1	KR 2000-712550	20001109
US 20040127545	A1	US 2003-732867	20031209
US 7112602	B2	US 2003-732867	20031209
CA 2331461	C	CA 1999-2331461	19990511
EP 1091726	A2 PCT Application	WO 1999-US10287	19990511
KR 2001052332	A PCT Application	WO 1999-US10287	19990511
JP 2002514578	W PCT Application	WO 1999-US10287	19990511
KR 699968	B1 PCT Application	WO 1999-US10287	19990511
CA 2331461	C PCT Application	WO 1999-US10287	19990511

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
AU 749356	B	Previous Publ	AU 9941837	A
KR 699968	B1	Previous Publ	KR 2001052332	A
US 20040127545	A1	Div ex	US 6673828	B
US 7112602	B2	Div ex	US 6673828	B
AU 9941837	A	Based on	WO 9958096	A
EP 1091726	A2	Based on	WO 9958096	A
JP 2002514578	W	Based on	WO 9958096	A
AU 749356	B	Based on	WO 9958096	A
KR 699968	B1	Based on	WO 9958096	A

CA 2331461 C Based on WO 9958096 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-108037P 19981112
US 1998-85037P 19980511
US 1998-97384P 19980821
US 1999-309464 19990511
US 2003-732867 20031209

AN 2000-116273 [10] WPIX
CR 2000-062614
AB WO 1999058096 A2 UPAB: 20050705
NOVELTY - 2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid (1) is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - 2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid of formula I is new.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) new (R) and (S) enantiomers of DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid (2,3); (2) a process for separation of (S) and (R) enantiomers of DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid, the process comprises placing a solution of DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid on a chiral high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) column and separately eluting R-(+)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid and S-(-)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid; (3) a process for the separation of the (S) and (R) enantiomers of DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid, comprising forming a diester of DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid, separating the diester enantiomers with an enantiomerically-specific hydrolysis agent, separating the hydrolyzed products on a silica gel column, and completely hydrolyzing the individual enantiomers to form R-(+)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid and S-(-)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid; and (4) a pharmaceutical composition containing a compound chosen from DL-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid, R-(+)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid and/or S-(-)-2-methyl-2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; anti-tumor; anti-angiogenic; ophthalmological; anti-inflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antipsoriatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antifungal; virucide; antiulcer; antimicrobial; immunosuppressive; dermatological; antisickling; antianemic. B16-BL6 melanoma cells (5x10 to the power4) were injected intravenously into tail veins of C57B1/6 mice. 3 days later, a treatment with 0.8 mmol/kg of 2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid (EM-138) was given. 14 days after tumor cell inoculation, the lungs were removed from mice and surface pulmonary metastases were counted. The metastases were considerably reduced for groups of mice that received 5-11 treatments. The treatment was found to be more effective when it was initiated one day after tumor cell inoculation than 2-7 days later.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Angiogenesis inhibiting ; Metastasis inhibiting. B16-BL6 melanoma cells (5x10 to the power4) were injected intravenously into the tail veins of C57B1/6 mice. 3 days later, the mice were treated orally with increasing doses of thalidomide or 2-phthalimidinoglutaric acid (EM-138) on alternate days. 14 days after tumor cell inoculation, the lungs were removed from mice and surface pulmonary metastases were counted. The lung metastases were found to be reduced considerably on adminstration of EM-138 where as it remained the same on administration of thalidomide.
USE - For treatment of various cancers, and angiogenesis-associated diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, premature retinopathy , corneal graph rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, pterygium keratitis sicca, sjogren's syndrome, acne rosacea, phylectenulosis, syphilis, micobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, herpes simplex infections, herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Kaposi's sarcoma, Mooren's ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, trauma, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosis, polyarteritis, Wegener's sarcoidosis, scleritis, Stevens-Johnson disease, radial keratotomy, macular

degeneration, sickle cell anemia, sarcoid, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Paget's disease, vein occlusion, artery occlusion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis, chronic vitritis, Lyme's disease, Eales' disease, Behcet's disease, infections causing retinitis or choroiditis, presumed ocular histoplasmosis, Best's disease, myopia, optic pits, Stargardt's disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, post-laser complications, rubeosis, abnormal proliferation of fibrovascular or fibrous tissue, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, Bartonellosis, hemangiomas, Osler-Weber-Rendu disease, solid tumors, blood-borne tumors, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ocular neovascular disease, age-related macular degeneration osteoarthritis, gliomas, diseases caused by chronic inflammation, Crohn's disease, ulceritive colitis, tumors of rhabdomyosarcoma, tumors of retinblastoma, tumors of Ewing's sarcoma, tumors of neuroblastoma, tumors of osteosarcoma, leukemia, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, acoustic neuroma, neurofibroma, trachoma, pyogenic granulomas, and pemphigoid (all claimed) in a human or animal. The compounds (1,2,3) are also used for controlling wound healing, to induce amenorrhea and to induce abortion (claimed). ADVANTAGE - The new EM-138 compounds are stable and unlike thalidomide, are relatively resistant to hydrolysis. The compounds are potent inhibitors of metastases and even a single dose is capable of inhibiting metastasis by 50 %, and a dose of 0.8 mmol/kg/day has been shown to inhibit metastasis by greater than 90 %. The compounds have considerably greater inhibitory activity than thalidomide.

L51 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:341491 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12742
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:2639a,2642a
TITLE: Methods and compositions using thalidomide or other angiogenesis-inhibitory compound and anti-inflammatory agent for inhibition of angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): D'Amato, Robert J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Children's Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9819649	A2	19980514	WO 1997-US20116	19971104
WO 9819649	A3	19980625		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2270887	A1	19980514	CA 1997-2270887	19971104
CA 2270887	C	20060321		
CA 2514681	A1	19980514	CA 1997-2514681	19971104
AU 9851973	A	19980529	AU 1998-51973	19971104
AU 746713	B2	20020502		
EP 963200	A2	19991215	EP 1997-946884	19971104

EP 963200 B1 20050928
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
NZ 336035 A 20020328 NZ 1997-336035 19971104
JP 2002513391 T 20020508 JP 1998-521728 19971104
AT 305301 T 20051015 AT 1997-946884 19971104
EP 1586322 A2 20051019 EP 2005-14759 19971104
EP 1586322 A3 20051026
EP 1586322 B1 20080820
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, AL
ES 2253787 T3 20060601 ES 1997-946884 19971104
EP 1920773 A1 20080514 EP 2007-121971 19971104
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AT 405268 T 20080915 AT 2005-14759 19971104
HK 1028874 A1 20060512 HK 2000-103555 20000614
AU 780296 B2 20050317 AU 2002-23191 20020308
US 20030191098 A1 20031009 US 2003-340554 20030110
US 20040248820 A1 20041209 US 2003-430892 20030505
AU 2005202596 A1 20050714 AU 2005-202596 20050615
US 20070049566 A1 20070301 US 2006-411230 20060426
US 7435745 B2 20081014
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-28708P P 19961105

US 1997-963058 A 19971103

US 1996-28707P P 19961105

AU 1998-51973 A3 19971104

CA 1997-2270887 A3 19971104

EP 1997-946884 A3 19971104

EP 2005-14759 A3 19971104

WO 1997-US20116 W 19971104

US 1999-287377 A1 19990407

US 2000-480448 B1 20000110

AU 2002-23191 A 20020308

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:12742

AB A group of compds. that effectively inhibit angiogenesis is provided. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds.,e.g. thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products, have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat disease states resulting from angiogenesis. Addnl., antiinflammatory drugs, such as steroids and NSAIDs can inhibit angiogenesis-dependent diseases either alone or in combination with thalidomide and related compds. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 17 OF 20 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2009 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0456133 PASCAL Full-text
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Effects of thalidomide and related metabolites in a mouse corneal model of neovascularization
AUTHOR: KENYON B. M.; BROWNE F.; D'AMATO R. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, United States
SOURCE: Experimental eye research, (1997), 64(6), 971-978, refs. 1 p.1/4
ISSN: 0014-4835 CODEN: EXERA6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-9444, 354000067662820120
AN 1997-0456133 PASCAL Full-text
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Thalidomide, when administered orally, is an inhibitor of angiogenesis in the basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF)-induced rabbit cornea micropocket assay. We now show in the mouse that thalidomide given intraperitoneally but not orally significantly inhibits bFGF-induced and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-induced corneal neovascularization. We further demonstrate that this inhibition is independent from thalidomide's ability to suppress tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) production. Experiments examining thalidomide's enantiomers reveal that the S(-)-enantiomer has the strongest antiangiogenic activity in VEGF-induced and bFGF-induced corneal neovascularization. Structure activity studies suggest that thalidomide's anti-angiogenic activity is related to the open ring metabolites resulting from hydrolysis. Together these data support a correlation between thalidomide's antiangiogenic and teratogenic activities.

L51 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:174382 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:151376
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:27765a,27768a
TITLE: Thalidomide compounds in methods and compositions for inhibition of angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): D. Amato, Robert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Children's Hospital Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9420085	A1	19940915	WO 1994-US1971	19940224
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5629327	A	19970513	US 1993-168817	19931215
CA 2157288	A1	19940915	CA 1994-2157288	19940224
CA 2157288	C	20051108		

AU 9462486	A	19940926	AU 1994-62486		19940224
AU 676722	B2	19970320			
EP 688211	A1	19951227	EP 1994-909773		19940224
EP 688211	B1	20020612			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
JP 08507767	T	19960820	JP 1994-520046		19940224
AT 218865	T	20020615	AT 1994-909773		19940224
US 20010056114	A1	20011227	US 2001-899344		20010705
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-25046	A	19930301
			US 1993-168817	A	19931215
			WO 1994-US1971	W	19940224
			US 1997-950673	A3	19971016
			US 2000-704054	A3	20001101

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:151376

AB The present invention comprises a group of compds. that effectively inhibit angiogenesis. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds. such as thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally. EM-12 was tested in the rabbit cornea angiogenesis assay at 100 and 200mg/kg/day and showed 21% and 43% inhibition, resp.

L51 ANSWER 19 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-101508 [14] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 1984-190442; 1991-072931
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-043520 [21]
TITLE: Inhibition of angiogenesis, especially in solid tumours - using heparin or its derivs. or analogues and particular steroid cpds. such as cortisone
DERWENT CLASS: B01; B04
INVENTOR: FOLKMAN M J; LANGER R S; TAYLOR S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIL-N) CHILDRENS MED CENT
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 5001116	A	19910319	(199114)*	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5001116	A	US 1982-451431	19821220
US 5001116	A	US 1983-559175	19831207
US 5001116	A	US 1984-641305	19840816
US 5001116	A	US 1986-844221	19860324
US 5001116	A	US 1987-80255	19870727
US 5001116	A	US 1989-353213	19890517

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1989-353213 19890517
AN 1991-101508 [14] WPIX

CR 1984-190442; 1991-072931
AB US 5001116 A UPAB: 20060106
A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in solid tumours in mammals is claimed which comprises administering active agents consisting of (1) a cpd selected from heparin, a heparin fragment which is hexasaccharide or larger oligosaccharide and an analogous cpd of formula (I), (II) or (III) and (2) a cpd selected from steroids having 17-alpha- , 3- and 20-one gps, and in the 16-position H, 0H or Me, and their carboxylates, acetals, ketals and phosphates, the active agents exhibiting an avascular zone when implanted in an immature chick chorioallantoic membrane. The steroid may be eg cortisone, hydrocortisone or 17alpha, 21-dihydroxypregn-4-ene-3; 20-dione. Also claimed is a method of inhibiting angiogenesis in pathologic processes in which angiogenesis is a component in mammals which comprises administering orally the active agents of (A).
USE/ADVANTAGE - The active agents when used to treat tumours inhibit angiogenesis with subsequent regression of large tumour masses and prevention of tumour metastasis. their inhibition of angiogenesis can also be applied to the use of the agents as a contraceptive in females even if first administered after insemination has occurred and in treating diseases involving neovascularisation such as neovascular diseases of the eye and in treating diseases involving angiogenesis such as psoriasis and arthritis. Neither mature non-growing blood vessels nor vascular tissue are affected by the agents.

L51 ANSWER 20 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-190442 [31] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 1991-101508; 1991-072931
DOC. NO. CPI: C1984-079963 [21]
TITLE: Inhibition of angiogenesis in mammals - by admin. of heparin and cortisone, hydro-cortisone or its 11 alpha-isomer
DERWENT CLASS: B01; B04
INVENTOR: FOLKMAN M J; LANGER R S; TAYLOR S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FORK-I) FORKMAN M J; (HARO-C) HARRIS CORP; (HARD-C) HARVARD COLLEGE
COUNTRY COUNT: 14

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 114589	A	19840801	(198431)*	EN	26[0]	
AU 8322582	A	19840628	(198433)	EN		
DK 8305844	A	19840806	(198438)	DA		
JP 59176213	A	19841005	(198446)	JA		
EP 114589	B	19870923	(198738)	EN		
CA 1226816	A	19870915	(198741)	EN		
DE 3373782	G	19871029	(198744)	DE		
JP 04055171	B	19920902	(199239)	JA	8	
DK 168876	B	19940704	(199428)	DA		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 114589	A	EP 1983-870132	19831219
DK 168876	B	DK 1983-5844	19831219
JP 59176213	A	JP 1983-240768	19831220
JP 04055171	B	JP 1983-240768	19831220

FILING DETAILS:

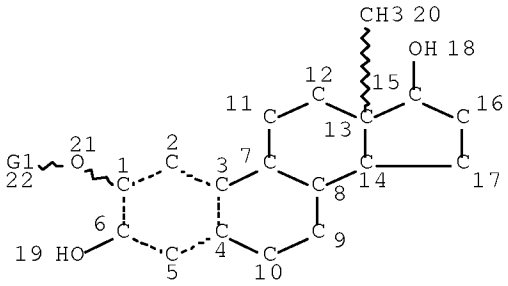
PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DK 168876 B	Previous Publ	DK 8305844 A
JP 04055171 B	Based on	JP 59176213 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1983-559175 19831207
US 1982-451431 19821220
AN 1984-190442 [31] WPIX
CR 1991-101508; 1991-072931
AB EP 114589 A UPAB: 20060104
Inhibition of angiogenesis in mammals comprises admin. of heparin (I) or a (I) fragment that is a hexasaccharide or larger, together with cortisone (II), hydrocortisone (III) or the 11alpha-isomer of (III).
USE - The inhibition is accompanied by subsequent regression of large tumour masses and prevention of tumour metastasis in animals. Mature non-growing blood vessels and vascular tissue are not affected by the treatment. The treatment also is effective to produce contraception in females, even if first administered after insemination has occurred, and it reduces osteoporosis and is effective against neovascularisation such as neovascular disease of the eye. Psoriasis and arthritis may also be treated. Dose is 27000-45000 units (I)/kg daily orally or 7 mg/kg twice daily subcutaneously of the fragment. (II) acetate subcutaneously at 250-37 mg/kg daily or (III) or its 11alpha-isomer orally at 75 mg/kg daily in drinking water.

Member(0008)
ABEQ JP 92055171 B UPAB 20060104
Inhibition of angiogenesis in mammals comprises admin. of heparin (I) or a (I) fragment that is a hexasaccharide or larger, together with cortisone (II), hydrocortisone (III) or the 11alpha-isomer of (III).
USE - The inhibition is accompanied by subsequent regression of large tumour masses and prevention of tumour metastasis in animals. Mature non-growing blood vessels and vascular tissue are not affected by the treatment. The treatment also is effective to produce contraception in females, even if first adminsitered after insemination has occurred, and it reduces osteoporosis and is effective against neovascularisation such as neovascular disease of the dye. Psoriasis and arthritis may also be treated. Dose is 27000-45000 units (I)/kg daily orally or 7 mg/kg twice daily subcutaneously of the fragment. (II) acetate subcutaneously at 250-37 mg/kg daily or (III) or its 11alpha-isomer orally at 75 mg/kg daily in drinking water. (J59176213-A

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:41:41 ON 09 JAN 2009

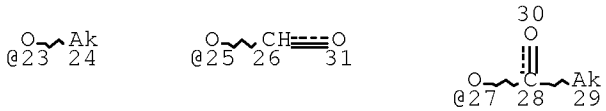
L1 STR

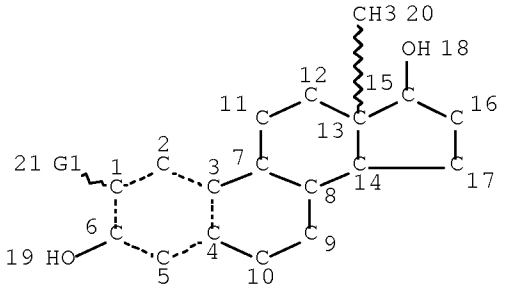


VAR G1=H/C
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L2 (269)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L3 STR





VAR G1=OH/23/25/27
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
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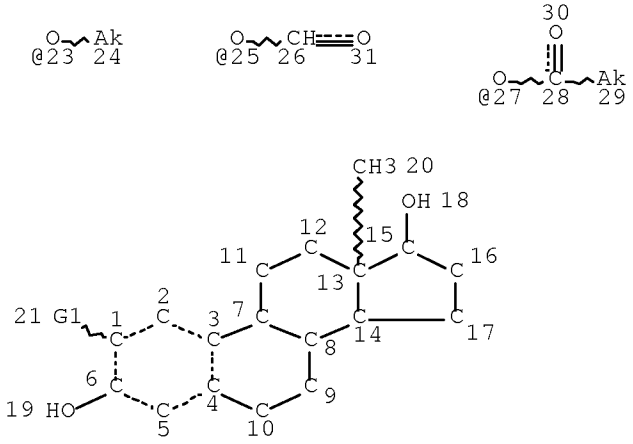
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 5
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 9
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 10
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 11
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 12
CONNECT IS X3 RC AT 15
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 16
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 17
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS LOC AT 24
GGCAT IS LOC AT 29
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L4   61 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3
L5   44 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND NR=4

L36   STR



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NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT   2
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT   5
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT   9
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CONNECT IS X3 RC AT 15
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 16
CONNECT IS X2 RC AT 17
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 24 29
GGCAT   IS LOC AT 24
GGCAT   IS LOC AT 29
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

ATTRIBUTES SPECIFIED AT SEARCH-TIME:
ECLEVEL IS LIM ON ALL NODES
ALL RING(S) ARE ISOLATED

L38   34 SEA FILE=MARPAT SSS FUL L36 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)

     (FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:05:21 ON 09 JAN 2009)
               ACT R789F2/A

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L1                STR
L2   (       269)SEA SSS FUL L1
L3                STR
L4             61 SEA SUB=L2 SSS FUL L3
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L5             44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND NR=4
                  D QUE STAT

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:12:31 ON 09 JAN 2009
L6           1604 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L7            543 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR PRY<1993)
L8              0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND (NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                  OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC? OR
                  ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
                  ACT R789CT/A
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L9   (     29752)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANGIOGENESIS+PFT/CT
L10  (     11677)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS"+PFT/CT
L11  (      6674)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS (L) NEOVASCULARIZATION"+OLD/CT
L12  (      1547)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "EYE (L) NEOVASCULARIZATION"+OLD,PFT/CT
L13  (      1030)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANGIOGENESIS (L) NEOVASCULARIZATION,
                  RETINAL"/CT
L14         36661 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13)
                 ---------
L15             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L14
L16           172 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                  OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT
                  ? OR PREVENT?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS
                  OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L17            43 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND EYE
L18            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A)DELIVER?)
L19           168 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L14
                  E EYE DISEASES+ALL/CT
                  E E2+ALL
L20         29258 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "EYE, DISEASE"+OLD,PFT/CT
L21            32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L20
                  E DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+ALL/CT
L22        180932 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"/CT
L23            23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND L22
L24            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 OR L23
                  D 1-33 IBIB ABS HITSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:23:08 ON 09 JAN 2009
L25          2729 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L26           797 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR
                  PRY<1993)
L27             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 AND (NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                  OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC? OR
                  ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L28             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 AND L14
L29           327 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                   OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBI
                  T? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS
                  OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETI
                  C? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L30            14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND EYE
L31            10 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  D 1-10 IBIB ABS
```

```
     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:50 ON 09 JAN 2009
L32         179 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBIT
                ? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR
                ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC?
                OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L33          44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND EYE
L34          33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A)DELIVER?)
L35           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 NOT L24

     FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:29:10 ON 09 JAN 2009
L36             STR L3
L37           1 SEA SSS SAM L36 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
L38          34 SEA SSS FUL L36 (MODIFIED ATTRIBUTES)
                D QUE STAT

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:30:11 ON 09 JAN 2009
L39          34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38
L40           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L39 AND (PY<1993 OR AY<1993 OR
                PRY<1993)

     FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 12:30:59 ON 09 JAN 2009
L41           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40
                D 1-8

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 12:32:41 ON 09 JAN 2009
L42         912 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("D'AMATO R"? OR "DAMATO R"? OR "D
                AMATO R"?)/AU
L43         186 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FOLKMAN M"?/AU
L44          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L42
L45         298 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L42 OR L43)) AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR
                NEO VASCULAR? OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATI
                C)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR
                ANTIANGIOGENESIS OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC?
                OR ANGIOGENETIC?) OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L46          60 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND EYE
L47          33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND (ADMIN? OR DRUG(3A) DELIVER?)
L48          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND (MAMMAL? OR HUMAN)
L49           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND ((NEOVASCULAR? OR NEO VASCULAR?
                 OR ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOGENETIC OR ANGIOSTATIC)(5A)(INHIBI
                T? OR PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?) OR ANTIANGIOGENESIS
                OR ANTI(W)(ANGIOGENESIS OR ANGIOSTATIC? OR ANGIOGENETIC?)
                OR ANTIANGIOGENETIC? OR ANTIANGIOSTATIC?)
L50          21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 OR L49
L51          20 DUP REM L50 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
                D 1-20 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:41:41 ON 09 JAN 2009
                D QUE L5
                D QUE L8


     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    8 JAN 2009  HIGHEST RN 1093060-06-0
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   8 JAN 2009  HIGHEST RN 1093060-06-0
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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

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FILE CAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Jan 2009 (20090108/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Jan 2009 (20090108/UP). FILE COVERS 1949 TO DAT

MEDLINE and LMEDLINE have been updated with the 2009 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary and tree numbers from the U.S. National L of Medicine (NLM). Additional information is available at

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd08/nd08_medline_data_changes_2

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

See HELP RANGE before carrying out any RANGE search.

MEDLINE Accession Numbers (ANs) for records from 1950-1977 have been converted from 8 to 10 digits. Searches using an 8 or 10 digit AN will retrieve the same record. The 10-digit ANs can be expanded, searched, and displayed in all records from 1949 to the present.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 7 January 2009 (20090107/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926 through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current BIOSIS indexing.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 9 Jan 2009 (20090109/ED)

EMBASE was reloaded on March 30, 2008.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

Beginning January 2008, Elsevier will no longer provide EMTREE codes as part of the EMTREE thesaurus in EMBASE. Please update your current-awareness alerts (SDIs) if they contain EMTREE codes.

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FILE MARPAT
FILE CONTENT: 1961-PRESENT VOL 149 ISS 26 (20090102/ED)

MARPAT RECORDS ARE DERIVED FROM INPI DATA FOR 1961-1987

MOST RECENT CITATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM MAJOR ISSUING AGENCIES
(COVERAGE TO THESE DATES IS NOT COMPLETE):

US 20080287535 20 NOV 2008
DE 102008000872 13 NOV 2008
EP 1992620 19 NOV 2008
JP 2008291018 04 DEC 2008
WO 2008141234 20 NOV 2008
GB 2449363 19 NOV 2008
FR 2915993 14 NOV 2008
RU 2338533 20 NOV 2008
CA 2587880 04 NOV 2008

Expanded G-group definition display now available.

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/marpat.html.

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 JAN 2009 <20090103/UP>
MOST RECENT UPDATE: 200901 <200901/DW>
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>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassifications have been loaded to end of September 2008. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPI and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC, 20071001/UPIC, 20071130/UPIC, 20080401/UPIC, 20080701/UPIC and 20081001/UPIC.
ECLA reclassifications to mid August and US national classificatio

mid September 2008 have also been loaded. Update dates 20080401, 20080701 and 20081001/UPEC and /UPNC have been assigned to these.

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FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 NOV 2008 <20081127/UP>
MOST RECENT PUBLICATION DATE: 28 AUG 2008 <20080828/PD>

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 DEC 2008 <20081222/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE DISSABS
FILE COVERS 1861 TO 5 DEC 2008 (20081205/ED)

FILE HOME